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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1415

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INTERNATIONAL

NUCLEAR FREEZE MOVEMENT LAID TO U.S. POLICIES, NOT SOVIET INFLUENCE

PM221625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by PRAVDA own correspondent T. Kolesnichenko: "Against Nuclear Insanity"]

[Text] New York, Paril--The movement for a freeze on U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals was born in the U.S. heartland. And if we were to look for a "hand" behind its spread throughout the United States, as President R. Reagan is doing, it would not be "the hand of Moscow" at all, but rather "the hand of Washington." This is because the opposition by millions of Americans is mainly a reaction to the insanity in Washington, a desire to hold back the hand that is pushing mankind toward nuclear disaster. Having succeeded in including the question of a nuclear arms freeze on the ballot papers for city councils and state assemblies, and later on the congressional election ballot papers, the "freeze" activists in fact held for the first time in U.S. history a nationwide referendum on the administration's foreign policy. The results were depressing for official Washington: 341 city councils all over the country supported the special resolution for a freeze. In New England alone 446 city assemblies advocated this resolution. This idea was approved by 56 county councils and 11 legislative assemblies in states from Hawaii to New York. The petition "An Appeal To End the Nuclear Arms Race" was signed by 2.5 million people. About 20 million voters expressed their positive attitude toward the freeze idea at the midterm elections for the U.S. Congress and through collective petitions. The majority of voters in 8 states, including California, the state with the largest population, and in 28 districts and major cities supported this idea. According to the latest opinion poll, 79 percent of Americans have declared that the U.S. administration must agree with the Soviet Union as soon as possible on freezing the nuclear arsenals of both countries and completely banning the production, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons.

Never before has the antiwar movement in the United States been such a real political force. The inclusion of the question of halting the nuclear arms race on the ballot papers exerted a significant influence on the outcome of the political struggle for gubernatorial office and for seats in state legislatures and local authority organs. The National Campaign for A Nuclear Arms Freeze--a mass coalition uniting about 100 antiwar, labor, religious, women's and other public organizations--gave propaganda and financial support to a number of candidates, which in many cases determined the outcome of the election. On the

other hand, rejection of the "freeze" idea led to defeat, as happened, for example, with Congressman J. Coyne, a Republican who lost his seat in Congress.

The unprecedented success at the midterm elections determined the present policy of this movement. "From Popular Mandate to Public Policy"--this is the title of the action program adopted recently at the St Louis national conference of supporters of a freeze on U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals. The slogan "Freeze or Burn!" was raised by 650 delegates from 43 U.S. "A critical year is upon us," retired Rear Adm G. Larocque declared in his speech at the conference. "If the Pentagon gets its hands on the money this year and throws it into nuclear production, it will be too late to try to turn things back."

Having received a "popular mandate" at last November's elections, the participants in the "freeze" movement are now aiming their "public policy" at the 1984 presidential elections. In the opinion of Randy Keller, coordinator of the National Freeze Campaign, "now is the time to combine short-term and long-term objectives." First of all, he says, it is necessary to achieve the inclusion of the freeze question on ballot papers in as many U.S. as possible. Linked to that is the second House of Representatives vote on the "freeze" question. (Last year the House of Representatives rejected a resolution to freeze nuclear arsenals by just two votes, one of which was that of J. Coyne himself.) The so-called "freeze lobby" gathered in Washington at the beginning of March to urge Congress to pass the Kennedy-Hatfield resolution on this question. A campaign of "citizens' pressure" was organized. According to Fred Wertheimer, leader of the "Common Cause" organization, "the voters must force their representatives on Capitol Hill to pass the resolution in support of a freeze and talks to limit strategic arms." The long-term goals include active influence during the forthcoming presidential elections. Supporters of this movement have already formed the "Project-84" group which is studying the candidates' attitude toward the idea of halting the arms race.

The movement's enormous significance (and this causes fear and irritation in Washington) lies in the fact that it is resolutely against the administration's plans to spur on the growth of arms under cover of the so-called "modernization" of the U.S. armed forces. In the recently published booklet "You Can Prevent a Nuclear War," which has been printed in large numbers, the leaders of the anti-war movement call for widespread protest against the nuclear arms race and especially against the development of MX and Trident missiles and B-1 and Stealth bombers.

"The deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles in Europe," the action program reads, "Raises a qualitatively new and significant danger of nuclear war in the European theater." A conference was held recently in Cambridge, where this movement was born, on the initiative of the organization "Doctors for Social Responsibility," at which the administration was sharply criticized by well-known scientists, public and political figures and representatives of international organizations. Congressman E. Markey (author of the freeze resolution in the House of Representatives which was supported by over 200 congressmen) noted in his speech that the significance of the referendums lies in the fact that "the voters are rejecting the administration's course of rearming America."

A new and even sharper confrontation between "freeze" supporters and the administration was prompted by the overt hardening of the administration's course of undermining the strategic parity between the United States and the USSR by militarizing space.

It is hardly surprising that the whole of American reaction and all dark forces of society have now launched into an attack on the freeze movement. The "anti-freeze" is directed by the president himself, the defense secretary and other highly-placed government officials. In parallel with the "old" and tested watchdogs of reaction like the "Moral Majority," the "Council for American Security" and others, there have emerged new ones like the "Coalition for Peace Through Strength," "National Forum," "Antifreeze Command Post," "Citizens for Free and Independent America," "Young American Freedom Fighters" and so on. They cannot compare in size with the mass organizations of the freeze movement but, no matter how small they may be, they have behind them support from the administration and the reactionary press and enormous sums of money.

This entire rabid propaganda is now turning into a nationwide campaign to discredit the freeze proposal and the very idea of talks to limit and reduce strategic arms. For example, the well-known Heritage Foundation "think-tank" in Washington has called for "Moscow's peace offensive" to be countered by a broad anti-Soviet campaign. In this connection it is proposed to "extirpate the antiwar movement in the United States, which is manipulated by Moscow." This campaign has spread to such magazines as HUMAN EVENTS, NATIONAL REVIEW, AMERICAN SPECTATOR, READERS DIGEST, JOURNAL and COMMENTARY, the newspapers WALL STREET JOURNAL and New York DAILY NEWS, and many others. On Capitol Hill in the meantime, according to press reports, over 2,000 lobbyists from military-industrial complex corporations are twisting the arms of congressmen in attempts to ensure their negative vote at the forthcoming debate on the freeze question in congress.

Passions around the freeze problem are especially heated now in view of the fact that the resolution on freezing the nuclear arsenals is coming up again for a vote in the House of Representatives. President Reagan has sent personal "messages" to each legislator, repeating anew the tiresome thesis that "despite the good intentions of those who support the freeze, the freezing of nuclear arsenals would undermine the U.S. position in talks with the Soviet Union." "This dispute [around the House of Representatives resolution in support of a 'freeze'--T.K.] has now become a key issue, the main political test for the administration," the New York TIMES writes.

Of course, even if the majority of the House of Representatives, as expected, votes for a freeze, this vote would not have the binding force of law on the president and cannot force him to change his policy. Nevertheless, the passing of the resolution in support of "freeze" would be a public slap in the face for the Reagan administration and would confirm yet again the immutable fact that the majority of Americans, including the residents of Capitol Hill, are against Reagan's dangerous course of accelerating the nuclear arms race.

The forces of reaction are consolidating within the walls of congress and the sinister shadow of Senator McCarthy is hovering. In violation of all human

rights J. Denton, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee' on Security and Terrorism, and his confederates Senators Helms and East, are trying to launch a new "witch-hunt" by directly accusing the U.S. peace supporters and especially the "Women's Movement for Nuclear Disarmament" of being "either under Soviet control or openly sympathizing with the Russians and supporting the goals of communist foreign policy."

One more example of how official Washington orchestrates reprisals against those who disagree with it: A certain Jean Isaacs, of whom NATION magazine wrote that she "has the reputation of a 'queen of lies'," published an article in the magazine AMERICAN SPECTATOR reporting the "sensational news" that the Soviet Union "manipulates" the largest freeze organizations--"Doctors for Social Responsibility" and "Mobilization for the Protection of Mankind." Poof? Quite simply, the "queen of lies" announced: "The U.S. Communist Party and the WPC have important links with these organizations and have taken them under their umbrella."

And so, the aspersion has been cast. Senator Denton joins in later on. He attaches the Isaacs article "to the file" and starts his "investigation." The "witnesses" are a match for "the queen of lies." One of them, for example, A. de Borchgrave, author of the base anti-Soviet slanderous novel spike, testifies that yes, it is true that the WPC and the U.S. Communist Party are "affiliated" (?!) to the organization "Mobilization for the Protection of Mankind" (incidentally, it has as members 140 religious, public and other organizations). The "investigation" and the witnesses' "testimonies" are widely disseminated in the press and shown on television. Dozens of similar facts can be cited.

The supporters of a freeze on nuclear arms are waging a hard struggle under conditions in which the entire government propaganda and the entire arsenal of lies and slander are being used to defame the ideas of peace. But neither defamation nor repression can halt the growth of antiwar feelings in the United States. The movement is gathering strength. For "never before in America's history," Robert Drinan, former Massachusetts congressman and one of its activists, notes, "has the president's official line differed so much from public opinion."

CSO: 1807/243

INTERNATIONAL

FINNISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP TREATY ANNIVERSARY MARKED

'PRAVDA' Commentary

PM070823 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by PRAVDA own correspondent M. Kostikov: "On A Firm Basis; 35th Anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty"]

[Excerpts] Helsinki, April--The keynote of the last 2 years in the life of our northwestern neighbor, Finland, has been elections: presidential elections last year and parliamentary elections this year. Nevertheless, the rearrangements in the state and political leadership have not changed the country's foreign political course--the Paasikivi-Kekkonen line, which is aimed at consistently developing the good neighborliness, friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union. This course is based on the firm foundation of the Soviet-Finnish treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed in 1948, whose 35th anniversary is being widely celebrated by our countries' peoples.

At this time mass meetings and seminars in Finland are devoted to this remarkable jubilee date, organized by the political parties, the "Finland-Soviet Union" society and other organizations.

World's practice does not contain all that many treaties which have marked and consolidated a historic turning point toward good neighborliness in the relations between two states with different social systems. Being of the same age--with 1917 as the year of the birth of Soviet Russia and independent Finland--the neighboring countries have traversed a difficult historical path. Having managed, however, to overcome much of the overburden accumulated in the past, both countries have found the main and decisive incentive; the mutual desire to live in peace and friendship, which has become the driving force for a qualitative reorganization of their interstate relations on the principles of equality, cooperation and mutual trust. In conversations with Finns you are convinced each time that today they value exceptionally highly our common asset--the trust and honesty in relations with one another.

The regular personal contacts between state leaders of the Soviet Union and Finland have become a most important form of political cooperation, reflecting the high degree of trust and mutual understanding between the two countries. These summit meetings ensure the further development of the entire complex of

bilateral relations. The most important problems of mutual cooperation are resolved during these meetings. They are of incalculable significance also for the joint actions by both countries in matters concerning the strengthening of peace and international security. These meetings have long since become a good tradition.

The significance of these contacts was reaffirmed in 1982. During the meeting and talks between Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and M. Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, they expressed satisfaction with the successful development of relations between the USSR and Finland in various spheres on the firm basis of the 1948 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. The participants in the meeting declared the firm desire of the Soviet Union and Finland to continue to do everything necessary for the further development and strengthening of Soviet-Finnish cooperation in the interests of both countries' peoples.

The coincidence of the fundamental objective interests of both peoples and the long-term goals of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and Finland are reflected in the treaty. With the joint agreement of both sides it has been twice extended before expiration without any changes whatsoever, the last time until 1990. For the fourth decade now this treaty is working effectively for the common good of the Soviet and Finnish people, being at the same time an important factor of peace and security in northern Europe and in the European continent as a whole. The treaty has become part of the postwar settlement in Europe. Important significance in this connection attaches to Finland's initiative to hold in Helsinki the conference on security and cooperation in Europe, as well as its proposals to establish a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe and to strengthen peace along the Finnish-Norwegian border.

The 1948 treaty is a great gain for the Soviet and Finnish people. It reliably ensures the progressive development of the entire complex of cooperation between the USSR and Finland. This is why it is important to safeguard it against any encroachments, wherever they may originate.

The multifaceted and major practical results which the 1948 Soviet-Finnish Treaty has brought and continues to bring to the peoples of both countries comprise the very best testimony of the viability of this outstanding international document. This treaty has become a remarkable landmark not only in the post war history of Soviet-Finnish bilateral relations but also in building the structure of Pan-European peace and security.

'IZVESTIYA' Commentary

PM070855 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch by IZVESTIYA own correspondent N. Ivanov: "The Routes of Good-Neighborhood; 35th Anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty"]

[Excerpt] Helsinki, [no date given]--The treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed on 6 April 1948 has become a most important landmark in the history of Soviet-Finnish relations, an event of important international

significance. Urho Kekkonen described it as "a charter of friendship between Finland and the Soviet Union." From the very beginning the treaty laid the foundations for establishing equitable relations between the two neighborly states on the basis of respect for the rights and interests of one another. This document is imbued with common concern for the strengthening of peace. It clearly manifested our country's striving to follow in life the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

The treaty has withstood the test of time. In a relatively short time period, and on the firm basis of this treaty, relations have been established between the USSR and Finland, which are rightly called an example of peaceful cooperation which has brought good results to the peoples of both countries. The treaty has become an important factor for strengthening peace and security in Europe. This [is] why the treaty's duration has been extended twice. This is why both sides have repeatedly confirmed that the 1948 treaty, with all its stipulations and principles, has been and remains the firm basis for the development of all-round cooperation between the two countries. "The experience gathered during the period of this treaty's duration," President M. Koivisto said, "testifies that the decision taken 35 years ago was farsighted."

Today this is understood by the majority of Finns. As the polls have shown, 84 percent of Finland's citizens evaluate highly the significance of the 1948 treaty. All of the country's major political parties and public organizations are in favor of the further development and deepening of Soviet-Finnish cooperation. Recently, in reply to questions asked by Helsingin Sanomat, the leaders of Finland's main parties advocated an extension of the treaty's duration.

It is 35 years since the historic day when the treaty between the USSR and Finland was signed. Quite a lot has been done and achieved during these years. Routes of friendship and cooperation link the two countries. They link the metallurgical combine in Raahе and Kostamuksа, and Lovisa and the Svetogorsk pulp and paper combine. The paths of friendship link Soviet and Finnish twinned towns. Our countries' peoples are ready to trace new roads on the map of peaceful and good-neighborly cooperation.

INTERNATIONAL

ECONOMIC TIES WITH DPRK DISCUSSED

Soviet Economic Aid

SK240124 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Interview with (Irobin), responsible functionary of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations]

[Text] We asked Mr (Irobin) to talk about progress in construction of major facilities of the people's economy in the DPRK, facilities being built with Soviet support. (Irobin) said:

[Begin recording in Russian, fading into Korean translation] Economic cooperation between our two countries is developing with every year. This cooperation is being realized on the basis of the principle of complete equality, reciprocity and comradely mutual respect.

This cooperation helps most reasonably utilize the raw material, financial and human resources we possess and helps us more successfully resolve tasks for economic development assigned to our countries.

The enterprises now being built in people's Korea with Soviet support can serve as evidence for this.

Placing these enterprises into operation will, of course, play an important role in the development of various sectors of the people's economy of the republic.

Construction, assembly and preparation work are being carried out at all these facilities. There, Soviet technicians are working shoulder to shoulder with their Korean friends.

To cite an example, (?assembly) work is under construction at the Pukchang thermal powerplant. As is already known, the first stage of this powerplant began operation in 1972. That stage is supplying 45 percent of the total electricity generated in the republic.

The Soviet technicians are assembling, along with their Korean comrades, the final, 16th generating (?block).

When this generating (?block) is completed, the total generating output of the Pukchang thermal powerplant will amount to 1.6 million kw. And the powerplant will become one of the biggest in Asia.

The Pukchang thermal powerplant (?directly) demonstrates that Soviet-Korean economic relations are developing with each passing year.

During the construction of this powerplant, many technicians in the Soviet power industrial sector supported their Korean friends in people's Korea.

And, several score of Soviet enterprises have produced various facilities necessary for this important power industrial plant in the DPRK.

In Chongjin city of people's Korea, the work of constructing a thermal powerplant--the fourth of its kind built with Soviet cooperation--is reaching the full-scale stage.

This powerplant's generation output amounts to \$150,000 kw. It is anticipated that the assembling of the first generating (?block) will be completed this summer.

When the thermal powerplant in Chonjin city, whose blueprint was drawn up by technicians in (?Leningrad), begins operations, the Kim Chaek Iron Works and the residential districts in Chonjin city will be completely guaranteed electricity.

The work on constructing the (Chongsong) bearing plant has also been completed. At this plant, several score Soviet engineers and junior engineers are (?educating) their Korean friends so that they can control [word indistinct] facilities, for example, the automatic [name indistinct], which produces more than 200 kinds of bearings.

The Soviet Union even is giving a helping hand to each technician who will work at this plant.

Presently, nearly (?60) junior engineers and workers of people's Korea are practicing at [word indistinct] bearing plant. They are becoming acquainted with the process of producing bearings and with the experiences of their Soviet colleagues.

Preparation of facilities is being completed also at the Pukchang Aluminum Plant. It is anticipated that the first stage of this plant will begin operations in April this year.

Assembly and preparation work has been finished also at the Pyongyang small-sized motor plant which has been constructed with Soviet support.

This plant will be able to produce refrigerators and household washing machines in people's Korea. This will contribute to promoting the welfare of the workers of the republic.

Placing these facilities into operation will help the workers of fraternal Korea successfully resolve important tasks in the people's economy.

These new facilities under construction evidence the effectiveness of the economic agreement between our two countries.

Trade With Soviet Far East

SK011221 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Unattributed talk from feature program: "Program on Soviet Maritime Kray"]

[Text] Dear listeners: As you might know, the Soviet Union is a big trade partner of the DPRK. The Soviet Union takes some 30 percent of the total trade volume of the republic. Our two countries' trade relations conform to the principles of equality and reciprocity.

(?In actuality), mutual delivery of goods helps to more effectively resolve a series of tasks assigned to the people's economies in the two countries.

Since 1968, border trade between the Soviet Union and the DPRK has also been successfully developing. Participating in this trade are the krays and (?oblasts) in the Soviet Far East and the northern (?regions) of people's Korea. In recent years, as trade in this form, the border regions of the Soviet Union have delivered to the fraternal country [of Korea] household refrigerators, synthetic detergent, soap, sunflower oil, and other industrial goods and foodstuffs. Meanwhile, delivered from the DPRK to our country have been sewn goods, porcelain, vegetables and fruits. Many public buildings in the cities of maritime kray are ornamented with ceramic tiles made in Korea. And other materials produced by the enterprises in this neighboring country, too, enjoy popularity with construction workers in the [Soviet] Far East.

In an interview with our station reporter, consul (Cho Chae-tok) at the DPRK Consulate General in Nakhodka said that DPRK-Soviet relations are successfully developing in all sectors on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. He stressed: In recent years, cooperation in the economic and trade sectors has deepened remarkably.

Forming an important part of this trade is border trade. Presently, the exchanges of goods in this form are carried out in Khabarovsk kray and in some areas in (?Krasnoyarsk) kray as well as maritime kray.

Last year, the volume of goods exchanged by the krays was [figure indistinct] more than that of the preceding year.

So Consul (Cho Chae-tok) pointed out. In conclusion, he said that the prospects for further expanding this (?trade) cooperation are very bright.

CSO: 4110/043

INTERNATIONAL

DPRK DEVELOPMENT OF MILITARY TUNNEL TACTICS RECALLED

PM251643 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Apr 83 First Edition p 3

[Special correspondent V. Filatov dispatch: "Guarding the Republic"--first two graphs are newspaper introduction]

[Text] On 25 April 1983 the DPRK people and their servicemen are marking Korean People's Army Day. Born in the flames of the struggle against Japan, the army underwent a severe tempering in the fighting against the U.S. aggressors and their Seoul puppets.

We now publish our special correspondent's notes on the life and combat training of Korean People's Army servicemen.

It was during the Korean people's patriotic liberation war against the U.S. invaders, which lasted from 1950 to 1953, that the rallying cry "Death to the American imperialists--the bitterest enemies of the Korean people!" was born. To the servicemen of the Korean People's Army this was less a rallying cry or slogan than an order. An order of the whole people. The U.S. aggressors waged a war of total extermination in Korea. They dropped colossal quantities of bacteriological, chemical and other bombs on towns and villages. Some 400,000 bombs were dropped on Pyongyang alone. It is calculated that one 1-ton bomb was dropped per head of the population.

Eyewitnesses asserted that the "landscapes" of Hiroshima and Nagasaki--the two Japanese cities on which the Americans dropped atom bombs--were just like the "landscapes" that the U.S. aggressors made of Korea's cities and settlements.

It was then that a form of struggle against the invaders appeared which was called the tunnel struggle tactics. In order to continue the fight, to win and, ultimately, to survive, people had to go underground, into trenches, pits and caverns and, where none existed, to create with their own hands a system of tunnels, underground corridors, living and production premises, depots and storehouses.

It was then that the Korean People's Army servicemen created a new method of waging combat operations--one relying on tunnels. Antiaircraft and antitank hunter movements were created, uncatchable companies appeared, as they were called, batteries of roving guns and mobile assault groups appeared at the

front.... All was this increased many times over in Korean servicemen's personal courage, bravery and mass heroism.

The fighting ended in 1953 but not the war. The country was divided by a demarcation line. Not a day passed without an act of provocation, each of which threatened to develop into the beginning of combat operations. The southern part of Korea was under the U.S. occupier's heel. With the occupiers' assistance the South Korean puppets cobbled together a 600,000-strong army, a colossal army for such a small country, especially in peacetime. About 40 percent of the state budget is spent on its upkeep. Over 40,000 U.S. soldiers are now stationed in South Korea and it is planned to have even more in the near future. U.S. F-15 and F-16 aircraft arrived quite recently at the Osan, Kunsan and Taegu bases. It is planned to deploy the latest nuclear weapon delivery systems there, primarily cruise missiles.

Successive militarist provocations are taking place on South Korean territory. The large scale annual Team Spirit-83 maneuvers have only recently ended.

Such is the backdrop to the entire life and combat training of Korean People's Army servicemen today.

...I was walking along a runway with pilot first class Maj (Ri Ze Chkhon), deputy commander for flight training of an air regiment. The sky was quiet and empty. Two uncovered interceptors stood at the end of the runway. The two on guard. We were told that the remaining equipment was safely hidden away and camouflaged. At the SKDP [expansion unknown] there were control panels, plotting boards, selectors, screens with flashing lights and people working intensively. The radar detectors had just picked up several targets--U.S. fighter-bombers. They were heading north.... Unless they turned back within 2 minutes the guard aircraft would take off to intercept them and the combat alert signal would sound yet again for the entire regiment.

The SKDP works this way virtually 24 hours a day. And yet the place where we were, in local terms, was deep in the rear, the heart of the country. However, for the Korean Air Force airmen it is a defense line from where they take off to make interceptions--so small is this country overall.

At a precisely determined point--any further, and the Korean Air Force airmen would set off without delay--the Americans turned away and flew toward the sea.

For a while the radar detectors were clear. And then it happened all over again....

On a second occasion the U.S. occupiers were shown to me not by airmen on their radar detector screens but by the antitankmen through their binoculars. Tanks, a lot of tanks, were moving out there in the blue haze.

"We have every hillock in our sights," (Ra Un Suk), the regiment's commissar, said. "Our main task is not to let the tanks through should they decide to send them north through the demarcation zone. Our eyes are open day and night...."

I met Lt (Kim Syn Vok)--he is chief of a permanent guard--just a few yards from the white demarcation line. On the other side of the line, a few yards away, there they were--the occupiers, in their big boots and obligatory steel helmets as though they were at war. How many of them, so brazen and impudent, constantly chewing gum and spitting it out, are trampling over foreign land as they are doing here, in Korea?

The lieutenant comes from a military family: His father is a former front-line soldier, his younger brother an enlisted man, two others are officers. While the republic creates, its army is one the alert. U.S. Imperialism and Japanese militarism are longstanding enemies of the Korean nation. Now they are doing their utmost to prevent the unification of the north and south of Korea.

When I was with Korean People's Army servicemen I had many occasions to see for myself how strong was their sense of combat fraternity with Soviet servicemen, a fraternity born in the fire of joint battles and fighting. The memory of our soldiers who fell in battle for the Korean people's freedom is deeply revered on Korean soil.

Korean servicemen's combat banners are crowned with glorious victories in the struggle against the Japanese and U.S. aggressors. The young soldiers guarding their people's gains are continuing the combat traditions.

CSO: 1807/245

INTERNATIONAL

EMIGRE BISHOP'S 'DISCOVERIES' UNDERCUT HIS ARGUMENT, PAPER CLAIMS

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 83 p 2

[Article by Candidate of Philosophy I. Kryvelev: "The 'Revelations' of Bishop Vasilii"]

[Text] He once worked at the BCC as staff theologian and announcer. Even now he regularly delivers sermons on the radio constituting the "An Apologetic Catechesis. Christianity and the Modern World" series. Their content is quite remarkable and in some respects surprising.

Vladimir (now in monasticism--Vasilii) Rodzyanko, the grandson of a former chairman of the State Duma, earns his living in the calling of the Orthodox Church: he is Bishop of San Francisco and Western America.

In front of the microphone the bishop was analyzing a fundamental document of the Christian religion, known by the name of the Creed (it is usually called the Nicene Creed (Nikeotsaregradskiy)). It is a kind of denominational program adopted by the ecumenical councils in the 4th century and is considered obligatory for a Christian. On pain of the torments of hell he must acknowledge its absolute truth. However, for even the slightest thinking person it sounds like a survival of ancient fantasy, which cannot be taken seriously. And the apologists of religion have to contrive to impart to fantasy the features of verisimilitude and to nonsense the semblance of reason.

In this case Rodzyanko resorted to a method which ensues from the very title of the document in question. Creed? This means that everything which it says has to be understood not literally but as metaphor. Thus the meaning of the text may remain nebulous and unknowable, it is simply necessary to believe that it contains the truth.

And questions immediately arise which, even if one remains in the positions of the Christian or any other religious dogma, cannot be answered.

What is the point of a "truth" if its meaning cannot be understood?! Christianity, like a number of other religions, is based on the teaching of "divine revelation": God has allegedly revealed to people the propositions in which it is necessary to unquestioningly believe, and serious consequences in the future beyond the grave await the doubters. It transpires, however,

that there are no revelations, but there are something like, if it may be so put, the covering, concealment and obfuscation of what man should know. In what, strictly, to believe if one does not know in what one believes?

But Bishop Rodzyanko has no grounds for asserting the symbolic significance of the Creed. The point being that in the 4th century the word "symbol" did not mean what it does now. Opening any dictionary of ancient Greek (and it was in this that the Creed was written), it may be established that a distinguishing sign constituting a specific characteristic of this subject or system or the other was called a symbol. In terming their confession of faith the Creed the fathers of the first two ecumenical councils meant that recognition of this document is a distinguishing sign of a member of the Christian Church. There was no question of any secret meaning of the Creed.

Subsequently also the Christian Church as a whole and its Orthodox offshoot in particular regarded the Creed as an exposition of the principles of Christian dogma in its literal sense.

The defenders of various religions, Christian included, insist that God represents not an abstract idea but a person, a personality. The slightest attempts to dispute this principle have until now been regarded by Christian theology as the most evil heresy. But according to Rodzyanko, it turns out that both God the Father and God the Son should be considered symbols, abstractions and spiritual embodiments of "something". Bishop Vasiliy declares very categorically that "nor does the Orthodox believer believe in a nonsymbolic God," such is spoken of "only by materialists and heathens."

There is, incidentally, one further circumstance which makes this declaration particularly piquant. A few years ago the Catholic theologian Haag published a book which claimed that Satan should be regarded not as a personality but as a symbolic abstract embodiment of evil and sin. The reaction of ecclesiastical circles to Haag's pronouncement was furious. The pope himself, Paul VI, released a document on this issue which categorically insisted that Satan is a real personality and the enemy of God and people.

Nor did then archpriest Vladimir Rodzyanko remain aloof from the dispute. He declared in one of his radio broadcasts that the Orthodox Church emphatically held to positions incompatible with the views of Haag and his followers. Now, as a bishop, Rodzyanko adheres to these views, with reference not to Satan but God.

Incidentally, coming to the third member of the Creed, that is, Christ, the radio preacher declares that here we have to agree with the standpoints of symbolism and accept the historical viewpoint.

Recognizing Jesus Christ as a symbol means rejecting his actual historical existence. And the church can in no way go along with this for its entire teaching is based on the fact that approximately 2,000 years ago "God the Son" lived on Earth, died and was resurrected and ascended to Heaven and sat at the Father's right hand. And it transpires that God's hands and legs, right included, are to be understood symbolically, but Christ himself historically. It is said in such cases that one cannot have one's cake and eat it.

Incidentally, no one has yet confirmed by reliable material and documents Christ's historical existence. But Bishop Vasiliy has to pretend that all is in order and he refers to "recent archaeological discoveries," particularly the documents found in Qumran (on the banks of the Dead Sea). The preacher says nothing concrete with regard to these discoveries and, indeed, cannot say anything for no one has made any decisive discoveries which would confirm Christ's historicity either recently or at any time earlier.

Incidentally, one discovery the bishop turns to account in every way possible: he says that doubts had been expressed about the historical existence of the prosecutor of Judea, Pontius Pilate, on whose order Christ was crucified. But a stone tablet has now been found bearing an inscription which directly mentions the name of this Roman official. Pilate existed, it transpires, and this means that Christ existed also. Such methods can only be described simply as fraud! No one has ever doubted Pilate's historical existence or that he was prosecutor of Judea in the period 26-36 of our era. But it does not follow from the fact that Pilate existed that Christ existed.

The bishop's reference to "remarkable archaeological discoveries" which allegedly confirmed Christ's historicity are specially intended for the credulous and to confuse the radio audience.

Bishop Rodzyanko demands that the entire content of the Creed, other than the clauses concerning Jesus Christ's earthly life, be understood symbolically and not in terms of the direct meaning of the text. He hereby affords himself an opportunity to interpret arbitrarily, as suits him, any element of Christian dogma, and, furthermore, it is established in advance that its meaning is "mysterious," nebulous and accessible not to reason but intuition.

And it transpires that Vasiliy Rodzyanko possesses this very intuition, and the radio audience has only to attend him and believe. But any person has a right to object to this: but I through my intuition comprehend entirely different truths--more authentic!

The very problem of intuition is of great interest in the general philosophical and psychological spheres. Without getting into a detailed analysis thereof here, we would point out that intuition is connected with the entire sum of knowledge constituting the intellectual capital of the cognizer and is based thereon. And what it provides human consciousness is necessarily verified by the practice of life. It happens that an intuitive guess has proven mistaken, it is then rejected, and another solution of the problem is sought.

And the "intuition" to which Bishop Rodzyanko refers as the source of belief in the truth of the Nicene Creed is entirely groundless. With this right one could establish the authenticity of any fable and absurdity. Things are in a bad way in theology if it has to resort to such arguments.

INTERNATIONAL

EFFECTS OF NUCLEAR STRIKES ON REACTORS, NUCLEAR WASTE SITES DISCUSSED

ID251744 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 Apr 83

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Excerpt] Comrades, Nicaragua, Afghanistan and Zimbabwe are examples of how the world is developing according to the laws discovered by Marxism-Leninism. And now about those who are opposed to these laws. A reactionary tendency has become prevalent in the ruling circles of the United States. To use Lenin's expression, the military party has gained the upper hand--this is from the report at the festive session [in Moscow 22 April to commemorate Lenin's birthday].

The adventurist approach of that military party to the main question of our day--the question of war and peace--is particularly dangerous. Lenin foresaw it. In 1918 Lenin wrote that the aggressive policy of imperialism and the use on a wide scale of the mighty gains of technology for the annihilation of people would lead to a war which could lead, and inevitably would lead, to the undermining of the very conditions for the existence of human society.

In Washington, unfortunately, and one might even say unhappily, unhappily for mankind in general, political consciousness is dangerously lagging behind the nuclear reality. The strategic imagination of the Pentagon generals disengages itself in the most surprising fashion from the unpleasant but substantiated conjectures of the scale of destruction. They seem to be repeating the frequent error of staff generals and are preparing for the last war. Doctors, for example, are warning that they would not cope with the wounded, especially those with burns, but the Pentagon does not seem to hear. That is the argument of the medical specialists. And here is an argument by the physics specialists--the Pentagon does not seem to hear this either--based on the assumption that missiles will explode over nuclear reactors and storage sites for radioactive waste.

This is what nuclear scientists write about this in the journal SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN: this is undoubtedly an effective means of transforming vast areas into desert. It emerges that not only is the radioactivity of the reactor or the waste added to the radioactivity of the explosion itself--there is not just a combination of forces, there is also interaction here--but the rate of dispersion of the radioactivity would be far slower.

Here is a theoretical example to make it clear. [Camera shows map of U.S.] This map of the United States shows the location of nuclear power stations--the circles are stations in operation, the triangles are stations under construction and the squares are stations which have been closed. And this is how the uninhabitable zone will appear in the United States a year, a whole year, after a possible strike against nuclear and military installations. These are American sources. And another map, the last one. [Camera shows map of Europe] Just one explosion of 1 megaton over one reactor in West Germany in the valley of the Rhine and Neckar rivers when there is a south-easterly wind. The large ellipse is the uninhabitable zone after 1 month, and the small ellipse is the uninhabitable zone after 1 year. The small ellipse covers the major industrial areas of West Germany and Netherlands. The squares on this map are also nuclear power stations, and the semicircles are the changes in the ellipse of the strike with a change in the wind. This is from the journal SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. And the authors write: we have not observed any public acknowledgement that the military planners are taking into account in their scenarios the deliberate or accidental incineration of nuclear reactor cores in the course of a nuclear war.

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INTERNATIONAL

MOVIE STILL PUBLISHED AS NEWS PHOTO

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 11 May 1983 publishes on page 5 a 600-word B. Bogdanov article entitled "South Africa: Racist 'Liberalization.'" The article criticizes the South African Government's proposals to grant Asians and "coloreds" (persons of mixed ancestry) representation in Parliament and to strengthen to the powers of the president, on the grounds that the first proposal does not include representation for blacks and that the second would make the president a "dictator." The article also criticizes the United States for supporting South Africa. The article is accompanied by the photograph shown below, which appears to be a scene from the Richard Attenborough film "Gandhi" in which Mohandas K. Gandhi is beaten by a South African policeman during a protest demonstration near the turn of the century. The photograph is attributed to NEWSWEEK magazine and is captioned: "South African 'democracy' in practice--a policeman in deals with an ordinary 'colored'". Note the turn-of-the-century costume worn by the kneeling figure in the foreground, apparently the actor Ben Kingsley, who played the title role in the film.



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INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

PEACE COMMITTEE HEAD HONORED--The presidium of the supreme Soviet of the USSR has awarded Georgiy Aleksandrovich Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace and political observer of the newspaper PRAVDA, the order of the October Revolution. This is to mark his active participation in strengthening peace and friendship between peoples, his many years of journalistic activity and his 50th birthday. [Text] [ID280440 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 22 Apr 83]

AGRICULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH ANGOLA--In Luanda a protocol has been signed on the further development of Soviet-Angolan cooperation in the area of agriculture. The document provides for setting up three state cotton farms and a land improvement construction detachment with Soviet assistance and the delivery of earth-moving machinery from the Soviet Union. The countries also agreed to carry out joint research into growing wheat in Angola. [Text] [LD090303 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 8 Apr 83]

MALI TRADE UNION DELEGATION--A 600-word unattributed report entitled "Agreement" which concerns a visit to the USSR from 26 through 31 March at Aucctu invitation of a Mali National Union of Working People leadership delegation led by General Secretary (Bakari Karambe). It reports that talks were held with Soviet Trade Union delegations led by Aucctu Chairman S. A. Shalayev and that the delegations signed an agreement on developing ties between the two trade union organizations. [PM102053 Moscow TRUD in Russian 1 Apr 83 p 3]

SCIENTIFIC-CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH MADAGASCAR--In Antananarivo an agreement on scientific and cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and Madagascar for 1983 and 1984 has just been signed. It provides for exchanges and exhibitions (?of performers) [words indistinct] contacts for training Madagascar students at Soviet educational institutions and for sending Soviet teachers and coaches to work in Madagascar. Speaking at the signing ceremony, Madagascar's Foreign Minister Christian Remy Richard voiced satisfaction over the development of scientific and cultural cooperation between the two nations. As before this cooperation focuses on the training of specialists, he said. [Text] [LD260944 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 25 Mar 83]

TASS-EFE AGREEMENT--Madrid, 5 March, TASS--TASS and the Spanish News Agency EFE signed a cooperation agreement in Madrid today. The agreement was signed by EFE President Ricardo Utrilla and TASS Deputy Director-General Anatolii Krasikov. The representative of the Soviet News Agency was received by Eduardo Sotillos, Spanish secretary of state for information questions, and had a conversation with him. [Text] [LD060533 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 5 Mar 83]

EFFORT TO FREE CZECH PRISONERS--New York, 15 Apr--As his official spokesman has reported here, UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar has continued contacts in recent weeks with governments which may be able to help secure the release of the Czechoslovak citizens kidnapped in Angola by antigovernment forces. The UN secretary general is concerned about the situation of the CSSR citizens, among whom are women and children. He feels it is imperative to secure their release as soon as possible. This criminal act is known to have been committed by the counterrevolutionary grouping UNITA, which is in the service of the South African racists. During a raid on the Angolan settlement of Alto Catumbela counterrevolutionaries siezed and abducted a group of Czechoslovak experts working on civilian projects in Angola at the government's request and in accordance with an agreement, along with members of their families. The kidnapping of a total of 64 Czechoslovak citizens is, the newspaper RUDE PRAVO wrote, an unprecedented act showing the UNITA grouping in its true colors. [TASS report: "Criminal Act"] [Text] [PM202050 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 83 First Edition p 5]

CSO: 1807/244

NATIONAL

MOSCOW CONFERENCE ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF USSR DETAILED

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 2, Feb 83 (signed to press 31 Jan 83)
pp 140-152

[Article by K. L. Gradov, M. F. Anderson, L. V. Yarushina and A. N. Vinogradov:
"Inviolable Union of Equal Republics"]

[Text] A scientific conference devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR took place in Moscow on 9-10 December 1982. It was organized by the Institute of Marxism-Leninism and by the Academy of Social Sciences of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Academy of Sciences. Participating in the work of the conference were responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee apparatus, scientists, party veterans and representatives of the capital's population.

The introductory speech was made by Academician A. G. Yegorov, director of IML [Institute of Marxism-Leninism] of the CPSU Central Committee.

The 60th anniversary of the USSR, he said in opening the conference, fills us with a well-founded sense of pride regarding the truly historical changes in the sphere of national relations. In a period of 60 years the lags of outlying national districts, age-old national distrust and dissension between peoples have been eliminated.

The wise Leninist policies of the CPSU secured not only legal but also actual equality of nations and nationalities, as well as an equalization of the levels of socio-economic and cultural development of the Soviet republics. Our country represents a harmonious family of equal republics that are building communism jointly.

Successes in solving national problems were predetermined by the fact that the party and Lenin developed and implemented a plan organizing the state life of our country on the basis of socialist federalism. "The creation of the USSR is a vital reincarnation of the ideas of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin, and of Leninist principles of national policies,"¹ emphasizes the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, "On the 60th Anniversary of the Creation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

In 1922 a state was formed that in the shortest historical period made a series of decisions to solve the national question and to develop nations and nationalities. It did more in this area than previously done by any country in all of history.

In this regard it is essential to attentively study the accumulated experience, to reveal in all its greatness the significance of the union of Soviet republics.

We can boldly say, continued the speaker, that the USSR arose as a result of the creative development of Marxist-Leninist revolutionary science concerning society, its practical application in the sphere of national relations. Today, turning again and again to the documents related to the creation of the USSR, we feel pride and inspiration, stimulated by the depth and scale of Leninist genius, wisdom and energy demonstrated by our party, its national policies, its course to unite all Soviet republics into a voluntary state union based on equality and proletarian internationalism.

It should also be emphasized that Leninist ideas and principles were applied and developed under changing conditions by subsequent generations of communists.

Today we clearly see the continuity of the course begun by Lenin and our party during the years of struggle to establish Soviet power and to confirm a new socialist type of national relations.

Today Leninist national policies, taking into account the conditions and needs of the 1980's, are embodied in the theoretical and practical activities of the CPSU and its Central Committee.

The materials of the 23d to 26th CPSU congresses and the resolutions of the central committee for the 50th and 60th anniversaries of the USSR contain resolutions that include the concepts of developing national relations under conditions of developed socialism, concepts that fully correspond to the needs of modern development and which point the way forward.

In the course of our scientific-theoretical conference we should first of all examine the essence of this concept, comprehensively developed by our party, of national relations under conditions of developed socialism, which is constantly being enriched and developed in the course of communist building. It is essential to make a summary related to the formation and development of the USSR, to elucidate the sources of strength, vitality and dynamism in the Soviet multi-national state and to determine what has been and what remains to be done in the course of scientific research on the development of national relations in the USSR, on the international significance of Leninist principles of our party's national policy and on the international-historical experience of the CPSU in solving the national question.

There is no doubt that the decisions of the 23d to 26th CPSU congresses and plenums of the central committee as well as CPSU documents on the 100th and 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth, on the 50th and 60th anniversaries of Great October and on the 50th and 60th anniversaries of the USSR were the foundation for the change toward thorough research on the problem of national relations.

It should be said that international meetings of communist and workers' parties also emphasized the study of the role of national and international factors in modern world developments. They emphasized the need to debunk bourgeois ideology and bourgeois and petty bourgeois nationalism.

Recent years, continued the speaker, have been marked with the growing attention of Soviet scientists to the specifics of national relations, to national and international dialectics in a society of developed socialism, to the study of an important category of scientific communism, that of a historically-new society, which the multi-national Soviet people represent, and to more thorough criticism of bourgeois and revisionist concepts on the national question.

Collective and individual works prepared by the scientists of IML and AON [Academy of Social Sciences] of the CPSU Central Committee and by the institutes of the USSR AS [Academy of Sciences] speak not only of quantitative growth, but to a certain degree also of a change toward a more thorough and creative analysis of national problems from a class point of view, from the point of view of the struggle for socialism and communism. In general we can also speak of the growth in the quality of research in the area of national relations.

Nevertheless, the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the November 1982 Central Committee Plenum and the speech at this plenum by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, present new and important goals for scientists and require that they critically examine the status of scientific-research work. We are speaking about significantly improving the effectiveness of scientific research, its relevance, about completely turning away from the still existing scholastic theorizing. We are speaking of achieving great historical specificity in scientific research, of aiming research toward solving urgent problems of the day.

It would be a great mistake to move away at all from urgent questions of communist building, from the tasks of an international and patriotic education for the Soviet people, from the struggle against any exhibition of bourgeois nationalism, chauvinism and national nihilism and to concentrate on the heights of abstraction and abstract discussions on the further course of the mixing of nations or on speculations about the future.

The processes involving the development and coming together of the peoples of the USSR must be studied creatively from the point of view of Marxist methodology and actual practice in developed socialism, which is characterized by a strengthening of the international aspects of all public life. Our goal is to have the spirit of communist dedication, battle-readiness and irreconcilability to national egoism and to anti-communism of all types characterize all of our speeches on the questions of proletarian internationalism and national relations.

The 60th anniversary of the USSR, emphasized A. G. Yegorov, a great celebration of the friendship and brotherhood of peoples, establishes the goal of studying the ways and means of improving the quality of international relations. We are speaking about tact, and respect for the national feelings and achievements of representatives of any nationality. We are speaking about the struggle against the absolutization of national differences, the hypertrophy of the national factor, the diminution or consignment to oblivion of all that is public and international that unites all Soviet peoples regardless of nationality. We are speaking, finally, about intolerance to any national oddities, be it chauvinism or regional nationalism. For us, scientific workers, this is a question about the source of vitality of nationalism, about the ways and means of effectively educating the masses in internationalism.

keeping in mind the serious improvement in the level of scientific research in the area of national relations, it should be emphasized that we are also discussing problems, the significance of which continues to grow in world developments and in the ideological struggle in the international arena. Supported by the experience of implementing Leninist national policy, we can and must back the party in this important area of its activity.

In which directions should this work develop?

First, there should be a historical enumeration of the achievements of our party and the Soviet state in solving the most difficult national problems, a discussion of the fruitfulness of Leninist national policy directed at further bringing together the peoples of our country and an attentive consideration of needs for their development.

Secondly, it is essential to raise the level of research on laws governing the development of national relations and to consolidate the Soviet people as a new type of society. It is important not to avoid acute and complicated problems, to overcome dogmatism and philological blather, to realistically analyze existing national problems and ways of solving them in a developed socialist society.

Thirdly, there should be a noticeable contribution toward international and patriotic education, developing in all Soviet people a feeling of belonging to a great society--the Soviet people, high-quality international relations and a social-class approach to national problems.

Fourthly, it is essential to wage a persistent battle against bourgeois falsifiers of the national policies of the USSR, to expose their attempts to encourage nationalist prejudice. It is essential to clearly and comprehensively demonstrate the international significance of the USSR's experience in solving the problems of national relations.

It is our primary duty to convincingly demonstrate the international and humane nature of national Soviet policy, to illuminate the USSR's struggle to avoid nuclear war and curtail the arms race. Here we must naturally expose any exhibition of chauvinism, nationalism, ultra-left pseudorevolutionism and sectarianism in the international arena.

Fifthly, we must build scientific activity in the area of studying national relations in a way that will strengthen the ties between scientific subdivisions and scientists' collectives in Moscow and scientific institutions with their corresponding subdivisions in union republics. Effective scientific and methodological aid should be provided to scientific institutions and councils studying national relations and to councils created or being created within the CP's central committees of union republics and party kray and oblast executive committees.

Preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR, emphasized A. G. Yegorov, resulted in noticeable interest in the various aspects of national relations and the international policies of the CPSU. It is important not only to secure

this interest, but also to decisively activate scientific-research work in this subject, improve its effectiveness and to make a contribution toward fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress and the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

In his speech, "The Formation and Development of the USSR--Celebration of Marxism-Leninism and the National Policies of the CPSU," A. G. Yegorov thoroughly illuminated the role of Lenin and the communist party in the formation of the USSR. He emphasized that the theoretical and practical prerequisites for a state union of nations and peoples on the basis of socialism were introduced by Lenin and our party long before the victory of Great October.

Vladimir Il'ich foresaw that after changes in the political and economic power of the bourgeoisie the working masses would voluntarily turn toward an international union because with socialism these masses would not agree to isolation for purely economic reasons.

It is very important to keep in mind that Lenin and the party closely related national liberation with the class struggle of the proletariat and its supporters. Vladimir Il'ich decisively rejected attempts by bourgeois ideologists to make absolute all national interests and movements, veiling and relegating to the background all class antagonism and the resulting class struggle in an antagonistic society.

Nevertheless, while emphasizing the primacy of class interests and the necessity to unite all workers around the working class in the struggle against the bourgeoisie of any nation, Lenin and the party never ignored national interests. In the socialist revolution Vladimir Il'ich saw the most important condition for solving the problems related to the social as well as national liberation of workers. Only their union regardless of nationality could bring success in a decisive attack against capitalism. Here Lenin assigned a leading role in the revolutionary struggle to the working class.

For the revolution, for finding a solution to the national question in our country and for the development of national relations, emphasized the speaker, of cardinal significance was the fact that heading the working class and all workers was the Leninist party of communists--deeply internationalist in ideology and policy, in organizational structure and in principles of action. The party has unwaveringly demonstrated its sensitivity and attention to national interests, taking them into consideration and perceiving the finest nuances in national relations. It decisively rejected nationalist nihilism as well as chauvinism and all types of bourgeois nationalism.

The opinion exists, continued A. G. Yegorov, that Lenin admitted the necessity of a federation only in August 1917. This is not so; he recognized its possibility under certain conditions earlier than this. For example, in 1912 Vladimir Il'ich actively supported the solution of creating a federal republic in the Balkans. As concerns Russia, on the bourgeois-democratic level of the revolution he decisively opposed federalism since its realization would result, under the specific conditions existing in Russia, in an outburst of nationalism, in a weakening of international solidarity of workers in the struggle against social and national oppression and to a weakening of the influence and leading role of the working class.

The speaker then discussed the views of Lenin and the party on the right of nations to self-determination and demonstrated how they corresponded to the course adapted by the party even before the revolution and to the party's preference for a large state.

The position of Lenin and the party on this subject arose from the fact that the interests of building socialism and communism requires the unified efforts of nations. "We want the largest state possible," noted Vladimir Il'ich, "the closest union possible, the largest number of nations possible neighboring Great Russia; we want this in the interests of democracy and socialism and in the interest of attracting as many workers of various nations to the struggle of the proletariat. We want a revolutionary-proletarian union and not division."² At the same time Lenin constantly emphasized that stability and effectiveness could be achieved only through a voluntary union of nations without force by one nation over another, based on the complete trust of nations and on their voluntary agreement. This is why Lenin and the party pointed to the necessity of extensive and goal-directed work to prepare the soil for a state union of nations.

In all of its activities the CPSU relied on the tradition of friendship among the peoples of our country, on the historical experience of their coexistence within the framework of a single state. Finally, it is difficult and impossible to overestimate the significance of the joint revolutionary struggle of the peoples of Russia, filled with bravery and heroism, to overthrow the autocracy and to achieve the victory of Great October.

With the establishment of Soviet power the fraternal ties between the nations of our country did not only become deeper and more extensive. They acquired a new quality.

During the years of struggle against foreign military intervention and internal counterrevolution there developed a close military, political and then economic union of Soviet republics; an international union of workers was forged. Life itself dictated the necessity of a close union of Soviet republics existing at that time, a unification of their efforts and means. All of them joined voluntarily into a federal union with the RSFSR, united on the basis of special agreements concerning leadership in foreign policy, internal trade, transportation, communications, defense and some other more important branches of the economy.

The idea of a state union of Soviet republics received a theoretical foundation by Lenin and was reflected in party documents and constitutional acts. The party deflected confederalist sentiments, which had weakened the union previously, as well as attempts to build a new state on the basis of autonomous joining of republics to the RSFSR. It should be emphasized that Lenin's ideas were fully supported among the broadest working masses of all nationalities. The unification movement was a movement of the people themselves.

The Leninist plan for the creation of the USSR on the basis of socialist federalism, said A. G. Yegorov, represented an optimal choice for a state form unifying Soviet nations. Two goals were fulfilled simultaneously--on the one

need to preserve and use the advantages of a large state and a single economy, and on the other to give nations the right to create and develop their own governments. It was also important that the socialist federation was built on principles of not a formal, but a real national equality. Leading republics and nations helped those that lagged behind, all republics and nations participated in running the country and there was a harmonic coordination of international unity and national sovereignty. All of this encouraged a mutual attraction of nations, a strengthening of their friendship and a consolidation of the international position of the USSR.

Further the speaker discussed the activities of the state to eliminate the backwardness of former national outlying districts, to economically and culturally develop various regions of the country. He discussed the role of the Russian people and the Russian working class in the achievement of a high level of economic, social and cultural development by national republics and the inconsistencies in the confirmations of our ideological foes concerning the "russification" of the peoples of our multi-national country.

The great vitality of socialism, its dynamism, the selfless labor of the Soviet people resulted in the fact that our country was the first in history to build developed socialism. At this level the advantages of a socialist structure, of its great potential are even more evident. The building of developed socialism is the result of joint efforts and the common labor of all peoples united in the USSR, the result of all the multifaceted activities of a socialist and multi-national state.

The next section of A. G. Yegorov's speech was devoted to the development of national relations under conditions of mature socialism.

At this level of development of the Soviet society, noted the speaker, fraternal friendship and cooperation among the peoples of the USSR, the commonality of their national and international interests and their overall unity are steadfastly being consolidated. The speaker demonstrated how this is manifested in all spheres of public life--in economics and social spheres, in politics and in culture.

The development of mature socialism, said A. G. Yegorov further, is at the same time a process of direct building of communism. Before our eyes we see the movement of socialist nations toward complete unity in economics, politics, culture, morals, and so forth. However, the movement of the Soviet society toward communism does not at all mean that a time of development without problems has arrived. It is another matter that the problems in the area of national relations at a level of mature socialism are by far not those that were being dealt with during the 1920's and 1930's. These are completely different problems.

At that time the Soviet people were eliminating the consequences of national oppression and the backwardness of outlying areas inherited from the old structure; they waged an ideological battle against national-deviationists in the party. Today, at the level of mature socialism, which is developing on its own socio-economic basis, we are strengthening and improving a single national

economic complex on a national scale--the material basis for friendship and cooperation of nations and nationalities in the USSR, finding optimum variants to more thoroughly satisfy the interests and needs of nations and nationalities on the basis of a general improvement in economics and culture.

The presentation and solution of all these goals in the area of national relations are the result of the progress of socialism at the stage of social maturity.

Thus we do not identify the concepts "national question" and "national relations," because we see both differences and similarities in the two. Terminological lucidity and clarity are here related to the specific content of phenomena and processes in the sphere of national relations, primarily to the fact that the socialist victory removes from society forever certain problems and contradictions related to class antagonism. As for non-antagonistic contradictions and problems arising at a higher level of development, they do exist and pose goals for the party, state and all of society.

The speaker emphasized that the coming together of classes and the coming together of nations are internally interrelated processes. However, they cannot be identified as the same thing. The social homogeneity of republics is becoming stronger, but national homogeneity is not. On the contrary, multi-nationality is growing. This is a progressive process resulting in a coming together of peoples of differing nationalities. A further point must be made. Whereas socialism abolishes class antagonism, whereas class differences in the course of communist building gradually diminish, the same cannot be said for national characteristics. Only those that are related by origin and social essence to the remnants of the past in everyday life and in the consciousness of the people are being eliminated. The national phenomenon is the more persistent social phenomenon. It changes more slowly than that of class and it will exist for a long time to come and after the complete elimination of class differences.

All of this is attentively considered by our party. Its strategy is clear. We are speaking of further improvements in national relations, of securing a harmonic development and joint union of all sides, of persistently consolidating fraternal friendship of all Soviet nations and nationalities. On this basis there will be a continued consolidation of nations and nationalities, a strengthening of the unity of the Soviet people as a new social and international society of people. The formation of this society secures a more rapid pace of development of each nation, because in this support comes from the entire national socio-economic potential of our multi-national country, which moves in the vanguard of all progressive mankind.

If we attempt to isolate what is basic and most important in determining the development of national relations at the present time, we should first of all underscore the noticeable consolidation of internationalization in all spheres of life of Soviet society, the consolidation of international unity of the peoples of the USSR. This is the way it should be. General Soviet and international principles under conditions of developed socialism not only harmoniously coordinate with national and republic principles, but also reflect common needs of development, the meeting of which, in turn, promotes the meeting of national and

republic goals. This type of approach to the development of national relations, which has become traditional and natural in our country, determines success.

The Soviet people know well that national interests are realized best when public interests are strictly met, when there is an objective unity of goals among all peoples and all republics in the process of moving our society toward communism. This is why, as emphasized at the November 1982 Plenum of the Central Committee by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, "it is essential to strengthen responsibility for following national and state interests, to decisively eradicate departmentalization and giving priority to local interests."³

Then the speaker turned his attention to the basic directions for the further development of national relations at the level of mature socialism, characterizing the role of the party and the working class in this development and the goals in the area of regulating social processes related to national relations. He discussed the questions of developing a multi-national socialist state, the entire political system of Soviet society and the improvement in social democracy, the legal basis for which is the new USSR Constitution.

In conclusion A. G. Yegorov demonstrated the international significance of Leninist principles and the Leninist method of solving the national question.

"A Single National Economic Complex for the Nation--the Material Basis for the Friendship of Peoples in the USSR," was the theme of a speech by the rector of the AON of the CPSU Central Committee and doctor of economic sciences, V. A. Medvedev. He emphasized that the national policies of the CPSU were always based on the realization of the important role of material production in the development of international relations. Radical changes in the sphere of material production were the economic bases for the formation of socialist nations, the part of the process of overall development and coming together that resulted in the formation of the Soviet people as a single social and international society of people.

Under modern conditions, continued the speaker, the main tendencies in the development of national relations, as all other forms of social relations, are related to improving our unified national-economic complex and the economic system of mature socialism as a whole. This is the basis for the entire multifaceted process of the development from socialism to communism.

Then V. A. Medvedev showed what it is that comprises a single national-economic complex under developed socialism and illuminated the process of its formation within the framework of a multi-national socialist state with great variety of local conditions and of beginning levels of economic, social, cultural development, social relations, everyday life and the psychology of people. In the process of creating modern production forces, noted the speaker, we simultaneously dealt with the task of eliminating the historically-inherited lags of national outlying areas and of equalizing the economic development of Soviet republics.

In his speech Medvedev showed that an important place in the system of goals of economic building was occupied by national elements, interest in eliminating

actual inequality among nations and nationalities within the country as soon as possible, goals of strengthening fraternal friendship and cooperation and education in the spirit of proletarian and socialist internationalism. This manifested the deep internal unity of economic and national policies of the CPSU, its directedness toward building and strengthening socialism in our multi-national country.⁴

The first deputy director of IML of the CPSU Central Committee and doctor of historical sciences, Professor P. A. Rodionov, spoke on the subject, "The Growing Leadership Role of the CPSU in Strengthening the Fraternal Union of Peoples in the Country at the Stage of Mature Socialism." In the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR," he said, it is emphasized that through its tireless defense of the basic interests of the working class and the broadest national masses, its devotion to the ideals of communism, its great attention to the national interests of all peoples, its intolerance of any expression of bourgeois nationalism, chauvinism and national nihilism the CPSU has won the great right to be the leader of workers of all nations and nationalities in the country. There is deep meaning in this statement. It was the communist party, which Lenin figuratively called the mind, honor and conscience of our epoch, which headed the international-historical matter begun by Great October of transforming society through a new socialist beginning and which was the great unifying force that gathered in the working class peasants and all workers, that achieved brilliant success in the development of economics and culture and in dealing with large-scale and complicated social problems, including national problems. The CPSU did not usurp or appropriate the right to be the leader of the people, of all nations and nationalities, as our ideological foes slanderously assert; it earned international recognition and securement in the Basic Laws of the Soviet state. Through persistent theoretical, practical and organizational work the party taught the Soviet people decisiveness in unity and mobilized their will and strength for a great goal--to build socialism and communism. The formation of the USSR and its overall development is a great accomplishment by the Leninist party before the Soviet people and before all of mankind.

The greatest result of the revolutionary-transformational activities of the fraternal family of equal peoples, lead by the CPSU, was the building of a developed socialist society. In our country mature socialist social relations have been developed; the task of equalizing the levels of economic development in Soviet republics has been basically solved. Legal and actual equality for all nations and nationalities have been achieved. A historically new society of people--the Soviet people--has been formed. The socio-political and ideological unity of our society is monolithic. The devotion of the Soviet people to the communist party is inviolable; it is deeply internationalistic in ideology and policies as well as in organizational building and principles of action.

As part of a single process of socialist and communist building, the development of nations and national relations within socialism cannot occur uncontrolledly, spontaneously. It is based on a sum total of objective and subjective factors, on single requirements for scientific management of social progress. Whereas the socialist structure, eliminating the bases of political and economic inequality of peoples, is an objective factor determining the internal content

of national relations, the most important subjective factor lending deliberateness and purpose to development is the leadership and organizational role of the CPSU. Under conditions of developed socialism this role is growing unceasingly. No matter what aspect of the life of the peoples of our country we examine, whether it is economic progress of individual Soviet republics, the development of their national, cultural and everyday traditions, or the creation of a single national-economic complex, the strengthening of union and national state systems, and so forth, we see the paramount significance of the leadership role of the CPSU, its policies and its practical activities.

Among the bases for the growing leadership role of the party, continued the speaker, we should include first the improvement in the level of maturity of social relations in socialism, the expansion of the scale and complexity of goals related to the building of communism, the growth in the consciousness of the working masses, a growth in their socio-political and work activity, the development of social democracy as well as the necessity to more thoroughly recognize and skillfully utilize the laws of progressive mature socialism and its advantages, the ways and forms of strengthening fraternal cooperation among socialist nations and the basic tendencies in the world revolutionary process. All of this requires the constant strengthening of party influence on the course of social development, including the sphere of national relations, and further consolidation of the party's theoretical efforts.

Proper party leadership, based on Marxist-Leninist principles, in the sphere of national relations is a necessary condition for progress within a multinational socialist society and for a more complete moving together of nations on a truly democratic and international, as Lenin said, basis. In all of its unlimited activities the party secures the implementation of the great Leninist principles concerning careful consideration of the interests and needs of each nation and nationality, their organic coordination with the interests of the Soviet people as a whole, a careful and attentive attitude toward reflecting new processes and problems in the sphere of national relations in all the work of party, soviet, trade union and komsomol organizations and economic organs.

The CPSU considers the ordered realization of Lenin's national policies as its most important goal and makes maximal efforts to fulfill it successfully. A new impulse in this direction was provided by the historical decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the central committee's resolution, "On the 60th Anniversary of the USSR." They are directed at the continued development of socio-economic bases for friendship and international unity among the fraternal peoples of our country, at improving the relevancy of the ideology and politics of socialist internationalism, their more complete incarnation in social practice.

The party leadership, continued P. A. Rodionov, represents the highest form of scientific control of society; it is its nucleus, the core, the paramount and most important means of securing purposeful and coordinated development of all parts of the public organism, of successfully implementing the socio-economic policies of the CPSU. It influences the entire system of public relations, including national, elaborates long-term strategy and ways and means of optimally developing such relationships. This leadership is based on Leninist

principles--class character, party spirit, science, the principle of democratic centralism, the selection of the basic link in the chain of tasks under consideration, and so forth.

Each of these principles affects the control of socialist society in general. At the same time, when passed through the prism of national relations, each acquires its own specific characteristics.

In noting the goals of communist transformations, the CPSU always closely relates them to the tasks of steadfast progress in socialist nations, to the necessity of creating material and spiritual prerequisites for their continued development and coming together. At the same time the party views the solution to national problems from the point of view of the degree to which their solution will facilitate solutions to common problems--strengthening the material-technical base of developed socialism, improving the social and class structure of society, forming a socialist way of life, accumulating ideological and moral values, educating the new man. Even within the framework of national relations themselves as a complex and multi-faceted social phenomenon, the CPSU must deal with an entire complex of problems of both an economic, political and ideological as well as psychological and demographic nature.

If we speak of the main things that determine the sense and purpose of the CPSU's national policies, we must mention the development and implementation of scientifically-based political lines for improving national relations in accordance with the principles of proletarian, and socialist internationalism and with the goals and tasks at a specific stage of communist building; the consolidation of fraternal unity of Soviet peoples on the basis of mutual objective processes of free, harmonic development of nations and their simultaneous coming together; the formation of an international consciousness among workers in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, of respecting other peoples, and intolerance of any expression of nationalistic prejudice.

The 26th CPSU Congress, continued the speaker, confirmed the correctness of the strategic course of Leninist national policy, which expresses the fundamental content of the modern stage of development of national relations and the essence of Leninist national policies under conditions of mature socialism. "Our course," it was said in the keynote speech to the congress by the CPSU Central Committee, "is to increase the material and spiritual potential of each republic and at the same time to maximally utilize it for the harmonic development of the entire country."⁵

The workers of the USSR deeply recognize the correctness of the CPSU's international course and the salutary nature of its national policies.

The CPSU has made an enormous contribution in developing Marxist-Leninist teaching on the national question, in providing a theoretical basis for the relationship between national and international goals in the building of a new society. Significant theoretical work was done by the party in connection with the necessary concrete expression of ways to gradually move from socialism to communism, to improve national relations under conditions of developed socialism in a developed socialist society.

Life does not stand still. As noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, "the dynamics of developing a large multi-national state such as ours gives birth to many problems requiring the careful attention of the party."⁶ Today the creative thoughts of the party are directed at more thoroughly analyzing and at securing the interaction of national and international factors in social development, at determining the most effective ways of regulating their interaction in the interest of accelerating communist building, at noting changes in the content and forms of national and international processes, and at illuminating their role in the life of all the Soviet people and every Soviet nation and nationality singly.

The speaker noted that the party considers the further strengthening of an international education for workers as very important. We are speaking about a thorough illumination of the ideas of proletarian internationalism, about propaganda regarding achievements in solving complex national problems, about explaining ways to increase the material and spiritual potential of Soviet republics and the entire USSR and about explaining the nature and peculiarities related to the formation and development of a historically-new society of people--the Soviet people. Very urgent are the tasks of discrediting through argument the bourgeois falsifiers of the CPSU's national policies and of beginning a purposeful struggle against attempts to flame national prejudice in some individuals. The party calls upon all social organizations to constantly improve the content, forms and methods of international and patriotic education of workers and on this basis to confirm the international conscience, to work out an active international vital position for each Soviet man.

The CPSU, the party of international Leninists, emphasized P. A. Rodionov in conclusion, is full of decisiveness to continue to struggle in the future for continued friendship among the fraternal peoples of the USSR, for strengthening cooperation among socialist states, for unity in the communist and workers' movements, for solidarity in the fight for peace, democracy, national independence and social progress.

Communists and all Soviet people greeted the decisions of the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee with fervent and unanimous approval. Closing ranks even more closely around the communist party and its Leninist central committee, they are multiplying their efforts in the struggle for the successful implementation of the Leninist course for the CPSU, of its national and international policies.

Following this the work of the conference was continued in three sessions [K. L. Gradov].

At the session on "The Leadership Role of the Communist Party in Creating, Strengthening and Developing a Fraternal Union of Peoples in the USSR," (headed by Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor P. A. Rodionov and Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, Professor P. P. Lopata) a speech was made by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences A. I. Kholmogorov (IML of CPSU Central Committee), who examined several aspects of party control over the spiritual life of the Soviet society--the role of the party in the process of developing a multi-national socialist culture, in improving national traditions, in the international education of the Soviet people. He showed the role of the party

in realizing a purposeful, scientifically-based regulation of the linguistic development of Soviet society, noting that under the conditions of socialism the spread of Russian as a second native language for all the peoples of the country not only does not hinder, but actually enriches, the languages of the various nationalities.

Doctor of Philosophical Sciences E. A. Bagramov (IML of CPSU Central Committee) devoted his speech to international and national dialectics in a developed socialist society. He gave special attention to determining the place and role of the historically new society of people, the Soviet people, in the process of developing national relations. This society, in which the development of nations and their coming together are organically coordinated like two aspects of a single dialectic process, is the logical intermediate link on the way from a multiplicity of nations and nationalities to united mankind that knows no national boundaries. Developing within the framework of society as an integral part of a whole, nations and nationalities acquire more and more international, common Soviet characteristics. The internationalization of public life that progresses rapidly under conditions of mature socialism does not, however, result in the eradication of national differences as such at the given level. This can happen, as Lenin pointed out, only during the process of a gradual coming together of nations on the basis of mature communism.

Doctor of Philosophical Sciences I. F. Anoshkin (IML of CPSU Central Committee) in his report on "The Historically New Society of People--the Soviet People--and Questions of International-Patriotic Education," discussed a number of basic aspects of this problem and above all its urgency in the light of the decisions of the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The most important task in educating the Soviet people in the spirit of patriotism and internationalism is the formulation in them of a feeling of belonging to the Soviet people as a new social and international society. This presupposes a relentless struggle against obvious and shrouded remnants of chauvinism and nationalism, against the ideological diversions of imperialism which constantly attempt to stir up the peoples of the USSR against each other and to weaken their international unity; this is the decisive factor in modern social progress, a powerful weapon in solutions by the party and the Soviet state regarding national and international policies.

"The Social Policies of the CPSU and the Development of National Relations," was the subject of a speech by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences A. G. Zdravomyslov (IML of the CPSU Central Committee). The successful realization of goals related to the party's social policies that are common to the whole country, he emphasized, requires a careful consideration of the special features that are characteristic of republics and regions as well as of demographic, everyday and sociopsychological characteristics of the peoples of our homeland. A thorough study of these characteristics is important for dealing with questions of cadre policy and for strengthening the multi-national labor collective.

Doctor of Legal Sciences L. Ya. Zile (Riga) spoke on the subject, "The Historical Experience of Building Socialism and the Development of National Relations in the Soviet Baltic States." The radical socialist transformations realized here during the years of Soviet power, she said, was the basis for the solution to

the national question in the Baltic states, for the formation of the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian socialist nations and for consolidating their friendship among themselves and with other Soviet peoples. At the current stage of development of Soviet society the party organizations of the Baltic republics are giving serious attention to the sphere of national relations, to improving the international and patriotic education of workers and to satisfying specific needs of citizens of non-indigenous nationalities in the areas of language, culture, everyday life and in seeing to their representation in party and state organs and the public organizations of the Baltic states.

Corresponding-member of the AN [Academy of Sciences] of the Uzbek SSR Kh. T. Tursunov (Tashkent) illuminated several aspects of the historical experience of the CPSU in creating and developing national statehood for the peoples of Central Asia. Noting the duration and complexity of this historical process, he singled out and characterized four stages in the process--the creation of the Turkestan ASSR, the formation of the Bukhara and Khorezm oblasts, the national-state demarcation of Central Asia and the transformation of the Tajik and Kirghiz autonomous republics into union republics. As a result of this process the forms of national-state organization that were most suitable for the peoples of Central Asia were developed. Of great significance for the development of Central Asian peoples and for the establishment of inviolable friendship among them was the solution to questions concerning republic boundaries on the basis of socialist principles that considered the common interests of all the Soviet people as well as the specific interests of each group.

Candidate of Historical Sciences R. M. Karriyeva (Ashkhabad) discussed the extensive work being done in the Turkmen SSR that is being directed at the continued growth of labor and political activeness among women, at their participation in all spheres of public life. Using specific data she showed that under conditions of developed socialism there is a steadfast growth not only in the proportion of women in the republic's national economy but also in their role in the development of this economy, which is based in part on measures which provide them the greatest opportunities to obtain a higher and secondary specialized education and to improve their professional training. In the republic great concern is shown for improving working and living conditions for women, for improving their health.

An attestation of the growth in the political activeness of women is the growth in the proportion of women in party organizations and soviets in the republic. The growth in the social activeness of women resulted in serious changes in social psychology and is encouraging the complete emancipation of women from narrow family and national limits.

Doctor of Historical Sciences V. N. Uvachan (Moscow) discussed the development of peoples of the Far North under conditions of mature socialism. Under the leadership of the communist party and with the aid of the whole country, he noted, these peoples achieved an unprecedented transition from patriarchal-patrimonial relationships to socialism. At the level of developed socialism they exhibit common characteristics similar to the characteristics of other nations within the USSR and of all the Soviet people. The social-class

structure of the peoples of the Far North today is of the same type as the structure found in all of Soviet society, although it has some special characteristics related to its historical development and to everyday living and working conditions. The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, "On Measures for the Continued Economic and Social Development of Regions Populated by the Peoples of the North" (February 1980), indicates a long-term comprehensive program for the continued development of the main branches of economics and culture in the north in a period when the role of the economies of northern regions is growing in the national-economic complex of the nation as a whole.

Doctor of Historical Sciences L. A. Nagornaya (Kiev) characterized some new tendencies in the bourgeois falsification of the national policies of the USSR which have appeared under conditions of the modern exacerbation of the ideological struggle in the world arena. The cooling of the international climate had an immediate effect on the sociological and historiographic schemes of bourgeois Sovietologists. Attempts to discredit Marxist-Leninist teaching on classes and the class struggle were dictated by the appearance of ethnosociology and ethnopsychology as new branches of bourgeois social sciences, aimed at making absolute and exaggerating ethnic and narrowly understood national factors in order to identify the national and the nationalistic and to announce that nationalism is the main mover of the modern world. Modern anti-communism now promotes a myth hardly mentioned a decade ago concerning the growth of internationalism into nationalism. There is more and more propaganda concerning schemes of "ethnic stratification," which are built on the juxtaposition of the Russian people against all of the other nationalities in the USSR. Drawing attention to itself is the obvious striving of bourgeois apologists to provide their schemes with an aggressive character and to place them at the service of existing doctrines to "contain" or "throw off" communism. Nevertheless, emphasized the speaker, despite all of the strivings of anti-communist ideologists, 60 years of experience in the development and flourishing of friendship among the peoples of the USSR convince workers of all continents more and more that the striving toward isolation in international relations is utopian and unpromising. No matter how often the bourgeois ideology of nationalism is raised, the future is not behind it but behind proletarian internationalism.

During this session speeches were also made by veterans of the CPSU M. M. Konstantinov and N. S. Kalitenko.

In summarizing the work of the session, doctor of historical sciences Professor P. A. Rodionov (IML of the CPSU Central Committee) noted its fruitfulness. The speeches attest to definite successes in studying the leadership role of the communist party in creating, strengthening and developing a fraternal union of Soviet peoples. At the same time some new directions and tasks were indicated for the continued study of this most important scientific problem [M. F. Anderson].

The meeting of the section on "The History of the Formation and Development of the USSR," which took place at the USSR Historical Institute of the AS USSR (directed by corresponding member of the AS USSR Yu. A. Polyakov, Doctors of Historical Sciences S. S. Khromov and M. I. Kulichenko), was opened by Yu. A. Polyakov.

M. I. Kulichenko discussed, "The Leadership of the CPSU in the Formation and Development of the Soviet Multi-National State." He emphasized that one of the basic tasks of the proletarian revolution of V. I. Lenin from the point of view of the party was the realization of national-state building. It was to secure the free development and rights of each people as well as their mutual coming together for the purpose of building a classless society. The party supported the striving of peoples to create a Soviet state as well as their will to join together in a single state by persistently realizing the principles of equality, freedom, democratic centralism and socialist internationalism. The Leninist plan for the formation of the USSR opened up great possibilities for the mobilization of all resources, for uniting all peoples who gathered around the Russian working class and who drew on it for selfless and overall aid.

With the leadership by the party, the strengthening and development of the USSR and all Soviet society was realized primarily by strengthening the party's ties with the masses--during the period when czarism was overthrown the party unified communists of 24 nationalities, at the time when the USSR was formed the figure had increased to 70 and at the time of socialist victory to over 100. The proportion of communists of non-Russian nationalities in the party ranks increased from one-third to two-fifths over 60 years.

The CPSU constantly enriched and developed Marxist-Leninist teaching on nations and national relations, improved the forms and methods of controlling national-state building and all aspects in the life of our multi-national society, as well as the education of the Soviet people in patriotism and internationalism.

Largely as the result of the existence of the Soviet multi-national state, under the leadership of the CPSU in our country the national question was dealt with, socialist nations and nationalities were formed and their fraternal friendship and international unity were developed. Through the joint efforts of the peoples developed socialism was built, the legal and actual equality of all peoples was achieved, and their coming together into a new social and international society of people, the Soviet people, occurred.

In the course of communist building, said the speaker, the significance of the USSR is becoming more and more apparent as a historically fully-justified state form for the mutual struggle of Soviet peoples to achieve the party's program goals. The role of the party's leadership and organizational activities is increasing with regard to the development of nations and nationalities, to strengthening their fraternal unity. The scientific control by the party of the continued development of national relations, the party's steadfast concern for the overall development of nations and for their persistent coming together--these are the guarantees of new successes in the progress of the Soviet multi-national society. The CPSU assumes that the USSR is a dynamic and effective form of state union for Soviet nations and nationalities and an effective weapon for building a classless society.

Doctor of Historical Sciences S. V. Kharmandaryan, in his speech "Leninist Principles in Solving the National Question in the USSR," showed that the national question cannot be decided in an exploitative society. For this reason K. Marx, F. Engels and V. I. Lenin combined the solution to the national problem with the socialist revolution. The speaker characterized the

Leninist principles of peace, equality and national self-determination and illuminated the role played by Lenin in the formation of the USSR, in the elimination of inequality among peoples and in strengthening the friendship of socialist nations and nationalities.

Doctor of Historical Sciences A. V. Mitrofanova discussed the leading role of the working class under the leadership of its vanguard, the CPSU, in the development and formation of the USSR and the comprehensive nature of this role.

Doctor of Historical Sciences A. V. Likholat examined the embodiment of socialist internationalism in the national-state building of the USSR and emphasized that the creation and development of the USSR was the victory of the international policies of the friendship of peoples and the most important factor in the success of socialist and communist building and the continued development and coming together of socialist nations and nationalities.

Candidate of Historical Sciences G. V. Kulikova spoke about the unity of the international and national in the organization and activities of soviets--the political bases for the Soviet multi-national state.

Doctor of Historical Sciences G. A. Kumanev, in his speech "The Peoples of the USSR Protecting the Socialist Homeland," showed how, supported by Leninist teachings on this important question and united in an inviolable fraternal union, the peoples of our country under the leadership of the party won in Great October and won freedom and independence for their multi-national homeland during the years of the civil and Great October wars.

The subject of Candidate of Historical Sciences G. Ye. Trapeznikov's speech was "The Culture of the Soviet People--An Important Factor in the Formation of an International World View Among Workers." Under conditions of developed socialism, he said, culture is an important factor in the formation of an international world view among the Soviet people. The bases for the process of successful functioning of the culture of the Soviet people are the processes of mutual influence and mutual enrichment of national cultures, the equalization of the cultural level of the entire population of the USSR, and the creation of various detachments of the national intelligentsia. All of this in turn, noted the speaker, has a definite effect on the formation of an international world view among workers.

Candidate of Historical Sciences V. P. Buldakov in his speech, "Criticism of the Latest Bourgeois Falsifications of the History of the Formation of the USSR," noted that in recent years there has been increased activity on the part of bourgeois falsifiers dealing with the formation of the USSR, which can be explained by the exacerbation of the national question in capitalist countries, resulting in the rebirth of an entire series of social Darwinist theories and by the frankly aggressive geopolitical direction of modern imperialism. It is this "theoretical base," and not the real facts of history, that is presented as an odious anti-Soviet myth in the period of the "cold war." The process of forming the USSR is once again seen as the beginning of a new stage in traditional Russian hegemonism, realized by the Bolsheviks under international cover. Soviet scholars counter the writings of the falsifiers with the findings of inter-

national psychology of the working masses, which was the basis for the voluntary unifying movement of peoples toward the formation of the USSR and with the Marxist-Leninist concept of the national-international dialectic, which determines mankind's progress in general.

A short concluding speech was made at the session by M. I. Kulichenko, who emphasized the great significance of Soviet experience in dealing with the national question during the epoch of the revolutionary transition of mankind from capitalism to socialism [L. V. Yarushina].

The meeting held in the Academy of Social Sciences of the CPSU Central Committee (directed by Doctor of Historical Sciences and Professor N. F. Kuz'min and Doctor of Philosophical Sciences and Professor A. P. Butenko) was devoted to the subject of the international significance of the CPSU's experience in solving the national question.

In the introductory speech N. F. Kuz'min emphasized the role of V. I. Lenin's ideas and of Leninist principles in the national policies of the CPSU in forming the USSR. V. I. Lenin, noted the speaker, creatively developed the ideas of K. Marx and F. Engels under new historical conditions and in accordance with specific goals, revealed the significance of the national question in the revolutionary transformation of the world and in the building of socialism and communism. Vladimir Il'ich not only provided the foundation for the historical necessity of unifying Soviet republics but also determined specific ways to accomplish this unification, proposing a new basis for the creation of a union--the voluntary unification of independent republics, including the RSFSR, into a Union of Soviet Socialist Republics while maintaining the equality of each republic.

Lenin's conclusion was the result of a creative development of Marxist theory in the area of national building with a consideration of the specific conditions existing in our country and of the practical experience that was accumulated by the party. Life fully confirmed the wisdom and vision of the Leninist approach. Leninist ideas and principles for the creation of the USSR have an enormous international significance.

Doctor of Historical Sciences and Professor I. I. Groshev in his speech, "The Criticism of Bourgeois Falsifiers of the CPSU's National Policies," emphasized that the experience of the USSR and other countries involved in socialist cooperation had a great influence on the development of the national liberation movement in the world and on the ruin of the colonial system of imperialism. It is the embodiment of neocolonialism, racism, discrimination, segregation, genocide and other inhumane forms of nationalist oppression characteristic of the capitalist system. For this reason imperialist propaganda distorts and misrepresents the great achievements of Leninist national policies supported by the CPSU and tries with all its might to contrast them with the theories and practices of international bourgeois nationalism. The speaker showed the complete inconsistency in anti-communist and anti-Soviet concepts presented by capitalist apologists, in their attempts to distort the inter-relationships of the peoples of the USSR in the area of state, economic and cultural building.

The subject of a speech by Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor N. I. Ganin, was "Leninist Ideology on the Transition of Other Peoples to Socialism, Omitting the Capitalist Stage of Development, and the Present." The speaker noted that V. I. Lenin, on the basis of Marxist theory and methodology and of an analysis of the development of revolutionary processes in the new epoch, provided a foundation for the idea concerning the possibility of other peoples to undergo the transition to a progressive socialist path of development with the aid of the proletariat of leading countries, omitting capitalism. Under the leadership of the party, with the international aid of the Russian people and especially of the Russian working class, many of the peoples of our homeland who found themselves at the feudal or even at the patrimonial stage were able to, in a short historical period of time, take a giant leap in their development by moving toward socialism and thus to the outer limits of world progress.

Leninist ideas about the possibility of an accelerated development for backward peoples and the experience of implementing these ideas in our country have become international phenomena; they were confirmed and enriched by new practices in the transition toward socialism, omitting the capitalist stage, in the Mongolian People's Republic [MNR]. The joint experience of the USSR and the MNR is being successfully utilized in the course of building socialism in Vietnam. It is being applied by many liberated countries. It is being looked to more and more by the leaders of national liberation movements. A new world phenomenon has arisen--the socialist orientation.

Candidate of Historical Sciences and Docent P. T. Timofeyev discussed the role of classes and social groups, especially the working class, in the formation and successful development of the USSR.

Doctor of Historical Sciences and Professor V. M. Ivanov in his speech, "The Policies of the CPSU--Policies of Proletarian Internationalism," discussed the principle of proletarian internationalism, showed its objective nature and its decisive impact on all aspects and directions of the CPSU's policies.

Doctor of Historical Sciences and Professor Ye. Yu. Bogush in his speech emphasized the great international significance of Soviet experience in solving the national question and touched on the future implementation of this question as a result of the socialist victory on a world scale.

In his speech Doctor of Philosophical Sciences and Professor N. M. Keyzerov demonstrated the importance of discrediting new methods of misrepresentation of the national policies of the CPSU by modern anti-communists. In the mass anti-Soviet campaign geared to the 60th anniversary of the USSR, noted the speaker, a central place is occupied by propaganda by the most reactionary forms and varieties of nationalism, racism, Zionism, apologetics for the social and national conditions in the capitalist world.

Candidate of Historical Sciences Zh. F. Osadchey presented numerous facts concerning the exacerbation of the national question in developed capitalist countries.

The report of Professor S. A. Nazarov, doctor of historical sciences, pointed out that the principles of internationalism were embodied in party construction in Soviet Eastern republics under the conditions of the peoples' transition to socialism, while bypassing the capitalist stage.

Candidate of Historical Sciences Ye. I. Golubeva in her speech, "The October Socialist Revolution and the National Question," discussed the historical experience of the CPSU in the international unification of working masses of various nationalities in the struggle for the victory of the socialist revolution.

Having discussed the content and forms of work by the party of bolsheviks in the national regions of the country under specific conditions involving the transition from the bourgeois-democratic revolution into a socialist revolution, and having emphasized the international significance of this experience, Ye. I. Golubeva noted the still poorly studied aspects of this subject, and in particular the evaluation of the theoretical and practical contribution of V. I. Lenin in solving the national question related to April-October 1917, the significance and place of the national question in the strategy and tactics of the bolshevik party, and the psychology of the masses and its consideration by the party in working among various nationalities during the period of preparing for the socialist revolution.

Doctor of Historical Sciences and Professor A. V. Krasnov spoke on the subject, "The International Nature of the Experience of the CPSU in Implementing Marxist-Leninist Teaching Concerning the Dictatorship of the Proletariat." "The Historical Experience of the CPSU in the International and Patriotic Education of Workers," was the subject of a speech by Candidate of Historical Sciences and Docent Yu. S. Vasyutin.

Speaking at the meeting was the secretary of the Samarkand oblast committee of the Uzbek CP Kh. N. Normuradov, who discussed the activities of party organizations in the area of educating workers in the spirit of common national pride of all the Soviet peoples [A. N. Vinogradov].

FOOTNOTES

1. "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR," Resolution of the CPSU Central Committee of 19 February 1982, Moscow, 1982, p 5.
2. V. I. Lenin, "Polnoye Sobraniye Sochineniy" [Collected Works], Vol 34, p 379.
3. "Materialy Plenuma Tsentral'nogo Komiteta KPSS 22 noyabrya 1982" [Materials from the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee of 22 November 1982], Moscow, 1982, p 9.
4. The basic proposals of V. A. Medvedev's speech are presented in the article "The National Economic Complex and International Relations," KOMMUNIST, 1982, No 17, pp 46-55.
5. "Materialy 26 S"yezda KPSS" [Materials from the 26th CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1981, p 55.
6. Ibid., p 56.

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ALL-UNION REPUBLIC COMPETENCE IN SOCIAL, ECONOMIC PLANNING CONTRASTED

Ashkhabad IZVESTIYA AKADEMII NAUK TURKMENSKOY SSR. SERIYA OBNCHESTVENNYKH NAUK
in Russian No 6, Nov-Dec 82 (signed to press 1 Feb 83) pp 50-56

[Article by M. O. Khaitov, Turkmen State University imeni A. M. Gor'kiy, received
20 May 82: "Mutual Competences of the USSR and the Union Republics as Regards the
Planning of Economic and Social Development"]

[Text] The question of the mutual competences of the USSR and the Union republics
as regards state planning is of major importance to a consistent definition of
the constitutional foundations of that planning.

General aspects of this question have been examined in detail in the juridical and
economic literature. In recent years works on the constitutional aspects of this
problem have appeared /4-12/. Hence, we shall confine ourself to the planning
competences of Union republics, and of the Turkmen SSR in particular.

As known, competence is construed as the functions exercised by the USSR or Union
republics regarding particular spheres of social life, as particular powers
vested in the authorities, and as the jurisdictional powers and limits of
authority /12, pp 49-50/. With respect to the planning of economic and social
development, the competence of a Union republic is to be interpreted as referring
to particular jurisdictional powers exercised by republic organs to accomplish
the tasks and perform the functions entailed in assuring a comprehensive social
and economic development of the Union republic and in the planned guidance of its
economy.

In juridical literature planning is regarded as belonging in the sphere of joint
competences of the USSR and the Union republic /5, p 110; 9, pp 18-19; 12, p
122/. In this connection, the competences of the USSR and the Union republic as
regards planning are organically interrelated. But this does not mean that the
competences of the USSR can be identified with those of the Union republic. Of
course, tasks of all-Union importance have priority in the implementation of
plans, since the drafting of republic plans hinges primarily on the solution of
problems of USSR-wide nature. Proceeding from this premise, the USSR is in charge
of overall guidance of the planning of economic and social development on the
scale of the country as a whole, while the Union republics direct planning within
their own confines pursuant to and in accordance with all-Union legislation.

Centralized planning of economic and social development is one of the most
important state forms of the guidance of society. In the process of planning
the competences of the USSR are explicitly distinguished from those of the Union
republic, on the basis of constitutional norms. The USSR Constitution assigns to

the USSR the conduct of a unified socio-economic policy and the drafting and ratification of state plans for economic and social development (Pt. 7, Article 73). The ratification of state plans for the economic and social development of Union republics is done by the government of the Union republic and specifically by its supreme organ of state rule (Article 97, Pt. 7 of Article 70, of the Constitution of the Turkmen SSR). It is evident from the above constitutional provision that planning belongs in the sphere of joint competences of the USSR and the Union republic. This sphere is also defined by other provisions of the USSR Constitution and the constitutions of the Union republics. Thus, Article 71 of the Constitution of the Turkmen SSR establishes that the Turkmen SSR participates in the solution of problems referred to the USSR, the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the government of the USSR and other organs of the USSR.

The role of the USSR in planning the economic and social development of Union republics consists in, as justly observed by A. F. Nozdrachev, drafting the basic principles of the distribution of productive forces and coordinating the various subsectors. The right of the USSR to draft the plan for the economic and social development of the USSR presupposes that the USSR also has the right to determine a unified system of plan indicators, a unified methodology and forms of the preparation of plans and balance sheets, and unified principles for their drafting and approval /9, p 19/.

At the same time, the literature points to joint competences of the USSR and the Union republic /11, p 77/. The two parties (the USSR and the Union republics) cannot exercise identical competences in the same sphere. Proceeding from this premise, as regards planning, it would be more correct to speak not of joint competences (activities) but of spheres of joint competences of the USSR and the Union republics. This interpretation has been more than once criticized /see 12, p 53/.

Within the confines of a given sphere of joint competences of the USSR and the Union republic it is expedient, as in other cases, to distinguish between the powers of the USSR and the powers of the Union republic. Analysis of the differences in these competences as regards planning serves, moreover, to provide a classification of the constitutional provisions dealing with the regulation of socialist state planning activity. In our opinion, all constitutional provisions governing state planning can be divided into three groups.

The first group should include the provisions defining the competences of the USSR in a given field, as well as the corresponding powers of the USSR Supreme Soviet as a whole. The second group could include the provisions contained in the Constitution of the USSR and the constitutions of the Union republics. Lastly, the third group should include the provisions contained exclusively in the constitutions of the Union republics. Such a classification serves primarily to trace the directions in which the competences of the USSR and the Union republics are refined and revised. Furthermore, it helps clarify the nature of the functions of all-Union and republic planning organs in implementing the planning of economic and social development

Regarding the analysis of constitutional provisions on republic competences in the field of the planning of economic and social development, it should be borne in mind that--as specified in its constitution--a Union republic drafts and approves state plans for its economic and social development, confirms reports on their fulfillment (Pt. 7, Article 70 of the Turkmen SSR Constitution and

corresponding articles in the constitutions of the other Union republics) and enforces the decisions of the supreme organs of state rule the administration of the USSR (Article 77 of the USSR Constitution; Article 71 of the Turkmen SSR Constitution). Proceeding from these constitutional provisions, the Union republic exercises, in particular, methodological direction of planning in its gosplan, ministries, departments and the planning commissions of the executive committees of the Soviets of people's deputies. On the basis of unified methodological guidelines approved by the USSR Gosplan, the republic drafts indicators and forms for the preparation of yearly plans in breakdown by subsector and by territory. It is within the competence of the republic to determine the procedure and schedules for the preparation of plans. The republic drafts balance sheets for its economy as a whole as well as balance sheets of manpower resources and territorial balance sheets of the production and distribution of principal types of products.

On the basis of the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR, the Union republic prepares its own long-range and current plans for economic and social development and compiles indicators of the comprehensive development of its economy, plans for the development of units in breakdown by subsectors under republic and Union-republic jurisdiction, targeted comprehensive republic programs as part of state plans, and plans for the economic and social development of administrative-territorial units in an integrated manner. Matters within the competence of the republic include the coordination and control of the activities of enterprises and organizations under Union jurisdiction. The principle of the mandatory consonance between the state plans of the republics and the state plan of the USSR is not spelled out in the constitution, but it ensues from Article 74 of the USSR Constitution and Article 139 of the Turkmen SSR Constitution. It should be borne in mind that a Union republic's state plan for economic and social development is a component plan of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR.

The USSR Constitution does not specify the scope of competences of the USSR regarding the juridical regulation of aspects of state planning. At the same time, it seems to us that the provision specifying that aspects of the drafting and approval of state plans for the economic and social development of the USSR be decided by the USSR presupposes that the USSR has the right to not only approve these plans but also define the basic principles and procedure for their preparation and approval and specify the agencies of state administration participating in the determination of plan indicators as well as the rights and duties of these agencies.

What is more, the Union republic drafts proposals for draft plans of enterprises, organizations and institutions under Union jurisdiction (other than plans for defense industry production) operating on the republic's territory. The Union republic also drafts proposals concerning the plans, developed by the ministries and departments of the USSR, for the development and siting on its territory of the productive facilities of appropriate subsectors of industry and for the establishment and siting of the principal territorial-production complexes (TPC), as well as concerning the tasks of designing new and modernizing and expanding existing enterprises, organizations and institutions under Union jurisdiction that operate on the republic's territory.

The Union republic drafts proposals concerning the development of external economic relations and improvements in inter-state specialization of production and coproduction, and it participates in the drafting of the plan for commodity exports /17, p 64/.

It is within the competence of the Union republic to approve long-range and current plans for its economic and social development, this being the exclusive competence of the republic's Supreme Soviet (Article 97, Turkmen SSR Constitution). It is important to note that the Union republic not only approves the output plans of enterprises, organizations and institutions under its jurisdiction but also approves the plans of output of products manufactured and entirely consumed within the republic--local building materials, consumer goods, plans for housing-communal and cultural-consumer service construction. In addition, the republic approves republic standards for industrial and agricultural production in accordance with the nomenclature established by the USSR Gosplan.

The Union republic examines draft plans of the USSR ministries and departments concerning the enterprises and associations located on its territory and offers pertinent proposals and recommendations /14, p 118/. It is highly important that the Union republic handles the organization of the fulfillment of plans and plan tasks. In this field, too, the Union republic is endowed with specific powers. In the process of organizing the fulfillment of approved plans, it examines and considers at sessions of its Council of Ministers reports on the long-range and current plans of ministries, departments, enterprises and institutions (Article 16 of the Law Concerning the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers) and assigns principal targets to republic ministries, departments, organizations, enterprises, institutions and construction sites. When assigning plan targets to ministries, departments, and the associations and enterprises under their jurisdiction, the Union republic may establish a reserve of capital outlays and construction-installation and subcontractor operations amounting to up to 5 percent of the total and based on corresponding material and financial resources /14, p 118/. The republic planning agencies have the right to provide for discrete revisions of state-plan targets as ensuing from the decisions of the government of the USSR and the Union republic and consider proposals by republic ministries and departments concerning revisions of state-plan targets owing to the introduction of new prices not anticipated in the approved plans. In necessary cases, the republic revises the manpower and profit plans of the republic ministries and departments and examines and resolves questions of a rational utilization of manpower resources in the republic /17, p 64/.

In recent years the rights of Union republics to monitor plan fulfillment have been markedly expanded. In particular, the Union republic systematically monitors the fulfillment, by republic ministries, departments, enterprises, organizations and institutions, of the targets of the state plan for economic and social development, takes measures to strengthen state, planning and financial discipline in its economy, identifies the potential for further increase in production and a more efficient utilization of fixed assets, capacities and material resources, and assures an increase in the profitability and other indicators of the subsectors of the republic's economy.

The Union republic supervises the planning of the work to introduce into its economy economic-mathematical methods, computers and automatic control systems [ASU], as well as the implementation of these operations. In addition, it systematically verifies the promptness and correctness with which the republic ministries and departments assign state-plan targets to enterprises, organizations, institutions and construction sites, and it assures stability and balancing of plans and a planned and proportional development of its economy and bears the

responsibility for elevating the scientific level and quality of the plans drafted. Pursuant to the USSR Constitution, the constitutions of the Union republics the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Further Enhancement of the Role of the Soviets of People's Deputies in Economic Construction" /3, p 436/, the Union republic controls the activities of enterprises, organizations and institutions under Union jurisdiction as regards matters within its competence: in the field of the planning of measures for the utilization of land and water resources, natural conservation, construction, manpower utilization, and socio-cultural, consumer and other services to the population (Art. 77 of the USSR Constitution; Art. 70, 126 of the Turkmen SSR Constitution).

The planning of economic and social development is inseparably linked to capital construction. In this field, the Union republic examines and approves plans for construction and installation operations and plans for design and research activities and approves title rosters of all industrial construction projects with an estimated cost of up to 3 million rubles, title rosters of design and research work for future construction and design-and-research plans for the technical and economic substantiation of the development of subsectors of the republic's economy. The approved title rosters of the principal construction projects in the republic serve as an unalterable plan document for the entire period of construction, mandatory to customers, subcontractors and planning and other organizations /14, p 118/.

In addition, in this field, the Union republic drafts and approves plans for developing the capacities of construction organizations, for the comprehensive mechanization of construction operations and for standard designs. The Union republic furthermore drafts plans for experimental standard construction /15, p 83/ and blueprints and cost estimates for the construction of facilities common to groups of enterprises, and it oversees the drafting of master plans for groups of enterprises and the design and construction of facilities in accordance with the approved plans /18, p 66/.

The Union republic also drafts and considers proposals for revising the basic indicators of draft plans for newly undertaken construction projects and for the modernization and expansion of existing enterprises and facilities and it allots land for new construction of production enterprises and residential buildings and structures. In necessary cases, the Union republic revises cost estimates and capital outlays within the limits allocated to the republic for the year concerned, and during the year it redistributes capital outlays among discrete objects (construction projects). Further, it monitors the quality of construction, the rational and effective utilization of capital outlays and the expedited completion and utilization of fixed assets and production capacities /17, p 64/.

Material-technical supply is highly important to the planning of economic and social development. A Union republic has considerable powers in this respect. In particular, it drafts and approves plans for the output of products not specified in the state plan but included in the plans of inter-republic and inter-subsector shipments as well as of shipments for all-Union needs, and it approves plans for intra-republic coproduced supplies of products with inter-subsector applications /17, p 64/. Following an established procedure, the Union republic approves balance sheets and plans for the distribution of output according to the prescribed nomenclature as well as targets for reducing the norms for the consumption of materials on needs and types of operations, and it directs the

activities of the republic state agencies regulating the consumption and inventories of material resources. Further, the Union republic approves lists of enterprises under construction or modernization that are subject to complementation and takes measures to improve social production, utilize fixed assets and production capacities maximally, utilize natural and material resources properly and strengthen the production-technological basis. Further still, it acquires funds for material resources allocated to enterprises, construction projects and other organizations by carrying out shipments of goods in transit and from depots, and it organizes wholesale trade in the equipment, materials and semifinished products that become redundant and unutilized at enterprises and organizations, along with on-consignment sales of materials, equipment and other material values /16, p 129/.

The Union republic analyzes and controls the fulfillment of plant plans and the sales of materials, machinery and equipment under state-plan nomenclature, as well as shipments of goods, particularly from one region to another, the supply of producer goods to enterprises and organizations, and the utilization and storage of material resources by enterprises and other organizations as well as on construction sites. Pursuant to the constitution, the republic compiles statistics for its territory that are needed to draft plans for economic and social development and verify their fulfillment. To this end, the republic maintains its own Central Statistical Administration [TsSU], which is part of the USSR TsSU system.

Thus, on the one hand, the rights of the USSR as a unified Union state are growing while, on the other, the rights of its subjects—the Union republics, are correspondingly becoming broader. These trends in the development of powers of the USSR and the Union republics do not injure the sovereignty of the Union republics but, on the contrary, promote the strengthening of the unity and rapprochement of all the nations of the federated state and assure the necessary conditions for the development of economy and culture. The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On the 60th Anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" stresses that "the unified national-economic complex--the material foundation of the fraternal friendship of peoples of the USSR--is successfully developing in the mature socialist society. The economy of each republic occupies an important place in the social division of labor and increasingly contributes to the country's national wealth" /1, pp 8-9/.

FOOTNOTES

1. "Postanovleniye TsK KPSS 'O 60-y godovshchine obrazovaniya Soyuza Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik' [Resolution of the CPSU Central Committee 'On the 60th Anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics], Moscow, Politizdat, 1982.
2. "Konstitutsiya (Osnovnoy Zakon) Soyuza Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik" [The Constitution (Supreme Law) of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics], Moscow, Politizdat, 1977.
3. "Konstitutsiya (Osnovnoy Zakon) Turkmenskoy Sovetskoy Sotsialisticheskoy Respubliki" [The Constitution (Supreme Law) of the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic], Ashkhabad, Turkmenistan, 1978.

4. I. N. Kuznetsov, "Classification of the Competences of the Supreme Organs of State Power and Administration of the USSR With Respect to the Planned Management of the National Economy," UCHENYYE ZAPISKI VNIISZ), Moscow, No 15, 1978.
5. O. Ye. Kuznetsov, "Planovaya deyatel'nost' Sovetskogo gosudarstva: gosudarstvenno-pravovoy aspekt" [Planned Activities of the Soviet State: State-Legal Aspect], Moscow, Yurid. Lit., 1980.
6. B. M. Lazarev, "Kompetentsiya organov gosudarstvennogo upravleniya" [Competences of Organs of State Administration], Moscow, Yurid. Lit., 1972.
7. A. Ye. Lunev [Punev?], "Teoreticheskiye problemy gosudarstvennogo upravleniya" [Problems of the Theory of State Administration], Moscow, Nauka, 1974.
8. I. Sh. Muksinov, "Sovet Ministrov soyuznoy respubliky" [The Council of Ministers of the Union Republic], Moscow, Yurid. Lit., 1969.
9. A. F. Nozdrachev, "Constitutional Foundations of State Planning," SOV. GOSUDARSTVO I PRAVO, No 6, 1978, pp 16-24.
10. M. Tyllayev, "Nature of the Competences of Organs of State Administration," IZV. AN TSSR. SER. OBSHCH. NAUK, No 6, 1981.
11. R. Turgunbekov, "Gosudarstvennost' i Konstitutsiya Sovetskogo Kirgizstana v period razvitiya sotsialisticheskogo obshchestva" [Statehood and Constitution of Soviet Kirghizstan In the Stage of the Developed Socialist Society], Frunze, Ilim [Ylym], 1980.
12. M. A. Shafir, "Kompetentsiya SSSR i soyuuznoy respubliky. Konstitutsionnyye voprosy" [Competences of the USSR and the Union Republic. Constitutional Aspects], Moscow, Nauka, 1968.
13. VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SSSR, No 13, 1981, p 436.
14. SP SSSR, No 18, 1979, p 118.
15. SPIR TURKMENSKOY SSR, No 4, 1969, p 83.
16. Ibid., No 6, 1969, p 129.
17. Ibid., No 5, 1970, p 64.
18. Ibid., No 5, 1970, p 66.

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NATIONAL

DEVELOPMENT, FUTURE OF BRIGADE-CONTRACT SYSTEM ASSESSED

Moscow ZNAMYA in Russian No 11, Nov 82 (signed to press 12 Oct 82) pp 166-176

[Article by Anatoliy Ivashchenko: "Lessons of Vladimir Pervitskiy--Notes of a Publicist"]

[Text] The eighties are bound to be included in the history of our country as the strenuous time of realization of the food program that was approved by the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. This work has already become nationwide.

It is natural that agriculture must directly pass a most difficult test. Here there will be many changes: the structure of sector management will be simplified, surplus and duplicating parts will be eliminated, the cumbersome administrative apparatus will be significantly reduced and at the same time, the responsibility of each component of the agroindustrial complex for expanding the volume of production and improving production quality will be increased.

The economic initiative and socialist enterprise of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and their partners will receive all-out development. The main considerations will not be the intermediate indicators of their operation, as was the case until recently, but rather a high end result. In this connection, the program will deal in particular with the task of how to disseminate as widely as possible in agriculture the methods of the brigade contract and operation of links with the job contract plus bonus pay system.

The task is not simple. In order to solve it, it will be necessary to determine under different conditions of agricultural production optimal relations of people to land, equipment and each other.

The rural brigade contract.... I have been observing it for many years. Together with other "villagers," I helped as best as I could with its establishment, propagandized this form of organization of collective labor, sought ways of improving it and argued with its opponents. If I were to briefly characterize the position of many rayon and even oblast departments, it has long been either nonexistent or negative. Each opinion that was heard was more categorical than the other. On the likes of:

"You mean that you turn over 1,000 hectares of land and equipment to 10 men and let them work it themselves? With no one to take into account or check what has been accomplished. And the chairman had better not show his nose there! And they'll only show themselves for the advance money. Or they'll mess it up so that the entire ground is covered with weeds. No, work cannot be allowed to drift like that. This is the same as increasing the size of private plots to the dimensions of whole fields. Here only the material incentive can be seen. Chasing after the ruble. And where is the moral incentive? Where is their combination?"

"Of course, for an experiment you can choose the best people, create for them all the conditions, and they'll set any records.... And the rest? Will they be able to work this way? The people must first be reeducated before you get too far ahead."

"Let us say the idea is good. We convert the brigade to payment from the harvest. If they work ideally, they get a monthly advance. And then--drought! The grain is lost, the plan is ruined, but the money for it has already been issued. What do you tell the machine operator? Sell the house and pay back your debts? No one is going to do this."

"Links, so what? We have them. Here and there they have been to advantage. But pacemakers also exist with piece-rate pay. And today links are dying out. With big-capacity equipment it is better to bring it together into large mechanized detachments. Plowing, sowing, or, say, harvesting.... When the tie arrives--plow from south to north, hell bent for leather. So that there emerge at one time on the fields 20-30 tractors, so that you have specialists, a maintenance service and a mobile kitchen. Sowing, harvesting--again work them field after field or, on the other hand, operate the equipment throughout an entire rayon. This is where the future belongs. And you speak of 'links,' 'links'...."

How many times have I had to listen to all this, how many times have I argued to the point of hoarseness with counterconclusions and to grieve that the contract is being slowly introduced into practice, with falls and spinning of wheels in place.

But after a lapse of years how glad I was to hear from the tribune of the 17th USSR Trade-Union Congress the words of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev:

"With complex brigades working on the basis of a single order, a significant economy of time and labor and material resources is achieved. There the discipline is stronger, earnings are higher and young workers learn their skills more quickly. There, naturally, labor productivity is higher."

Today every construction worker is acquainted with the name of brigade leader Nikolay Zlobin, but even earlier the country's farmers began to amazed at the successes of the link of the young Kuban field foreman Vladimir Pervitskiy. A new form of rural labor organization and remuneration was born in this collective in the midst of difficult creative problems. Vladimir Pervitskiy and his link actually established daring principles of working the land.

And today it would be useful to remember how they got started. The fact is that the accomplishment of the program approved by the Plenum of the Central Committee requires not an indifferent worker paid by the day but a creative person in the highest sense of this word. A person who is able to combine in harvesting the multisided complex labors of engineers, the inspiration of designers, the ideas of economists and the predictions of futurologists.... A person who is at one with the field. The farmer must put at the service of the crop all that has been achieved by science and technology, relying at the same time on our great social attainments.

Vladimir Pervitskiy's link was organized in the spring of 1959 on the experimental farm of the Kuban Scientific-Research Institute for Testing of Tractors and Agricultural Machinery (KubNIITIM). In the summer a second link appeared. It was headed by Pervitskiy's namesake--Vladimir Svetlichnyy. Before this there had been developed at the institute a scientifically based technology and a complex of machines was selected which with careful observation of all the requirements should have made it possible to cultivate corn without manual labor and sugar beet with minimal participation of "white kerchiefs."

Attempts to include new technologies within the framework of the traditional large brigade organization of labor and piecework failed to produce the hoped for results. Absence of personal responsibility for the land and for the fact that the end results of the work of machine operators were, as they say, nothing to brag about (the field operations were carried out indifferently, schedules were not kept). Point by point, the ideas of the scientists were made null and void. Modern technology is a chain of interconnected operations. If some one of them is carelessly left out or not carried out, the entire chain breaks down. At the same time, not only is the effect of preceding painstaking work nullified, but sometimes it is impossible to carry out subsequent production processes. The result is a rapid growth of weeds in the fields and a low yield.

The question may then arise that the laboratories, design bureaus and experimental shops worked for nothing and tremendous sums of money are wasted when it is impossible to carry out the intention? No, no and no! But in order to introduce a new technology and to prove its effectiveness, willy-nilly one has to work on the "human factor," namely to form relatively small but permanent groups of machine operators, to secure them to the land and the equipment, placing on yesterday's performers the entirety of responsibility for field work. Then as a test there was established for the first time the lump wage system on the basis of the end result--the harvest. Bonuses were to be paid for above-plan production.

Initially, the machine operators received monthly advances through the spring and summer according to the amount of work they performed, that is, they were paid on the basis of piecework. To the proportionally issued advances, the remainder of the total fund of job payment and bonuses were distributed. But among the links contradictions immediately arose among the men in the allocation of "advantageous" and "nonadvantageous work." The friction became so exacerbated that by the end of the year the links in general could have fallen apart. Moreover, it was found that in piecework payment prior to settlement

for the harvest the transition to work by the job did not eliminate pursuit after "hectares" to the detriment of quality. This is the same as saying that the hunter is paid for the number of shots he fires rather than for the game he acquires.

At this point Vladimir Pervitskiy proposed that machine operators be paid an advance each month the size of which would not depend on the type and volume of performed work and that the annual job earnings be distributed among the members of the link in proportion to the actual work time of each of them, with account being taken of grade raises.

Such a procedure was introduced in 1960 and has been maintained to the present time. At first, Pervitskiy's link had three and a little later five machine operators. The link, specializing in the cultivation of corn and sunflower, actually achieved astounding advances, rapidly increasing the yields of these crops and sharply boosting labor productivity. In the interest of a fuller load for both men and equipment, the link was then given the cultivation of winter wheat, peas, soybeans and fodder crops. The collective grew to 12-15 men and began to work 1,500-1,600 hectares of land.

In the initial seasons, yields of corn kernels jumped here to 45-56 quintals, exceeding by 17 and even by 25 quintals yields on neighboring farms where they had only recently laughed at the idea of looking after the "queen" without someone being present. On the average Pervitskiy obtained 50 quintals of corn per hectare during the 8th and 9th Five-Year Plans and during the 10th Five-Year Plan, and here I shall quote exact figures, yearly 62.7 quintals of corn per hectare. The yield of winter wheat grew from 39.3 to 46.7 quintals. This again is 9-15 quintals more than the average for Novokubanskiy Rayon. Each machine operator, depending on the conditions of the year, produced an output in the amount of 49,000-63,000 rubles. Look at how everything changed when the "human factor" served as the cornerstone.

At V. Pervitskiy's link, they not only refined the technology of big harvests of corn but also developed so-called fine mulch working of the soil in place of classical moldboard plowing, wheat sowing with reduced norms and other innovations. They were the first in the region to create their own technology of soybean cultivation....

But all these experiments were conducted on an experimental farm of a solid scientific-research institute. With the latest equipment, attention of scientists, special conditions.... They said that the land here was better supplied with moisture since the subsoil water was close and that here there was an "especially favorable 'rose of winds' [roza vetrov]." And one more thing, remember: "For an experiment, one can choose the best people, they will set any records...." But in 1971 a lagging kolkhoz was attached to the experimental farm. Here before everything else mechanized links were created and the collective form of pay was used according to the method of Pervitskiy and Svetlichnyy (he was subsequently replaced by Nikolay Pruglov); they introduced other innovations of technology and work organization. This made it possible to rapidly raise the standard of farming and to ensure growth of yields.

Here are some figures. Average grain yield on the farm increased by almost 13 quintals and reached 43.2 quintals per hectare, beets--from 245 to 440, sunflower--from 20.6 to 23.5. Yearly sales of grain to the state almost doubled (from 9,517 to 18,363 tons) and beets from 33,852 to 52,218 tons. The crop-growing attainments made it possible to expand and to improve the fodder base of animal husbandry. Thus the sale of milk increased 48 percent and meat--37 percent. How is that?!

Profit from the sale of products and average annual profit grew correspondingly. It is worth pointing out that the farm spends no more than 5 percent of the value of its products on pay for machine workers-field workers. If only things were like that everywhere!

Still... Still this is an experimental farm of an institute and not a run-of-the-mill kolkhoz or sovkhoz. It is necessary to disseminate the acquired methods as widely as possible. And Pervitskiy's link has begun to propandize this experience in different rayons of Krasnodar Kray, in the Stavropol region and in Rostov, Belgorod and Chelyabinsk oblasts; it has even traveled to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Many young machine operators--future brigade members from several of the country's "corn" areas, particularly from Moldavia, which at the present time is setting the tone in the adoption of industrial technology, underwent their apprenticeship at the school of advanced experience operating at the base of Pervitskiy's link.

But the "object lessons" of Vladimir Yakovlevich Pervitskiy have been of most decisive importance for the recognition and affirmation of the principles of the rural contract.

In the spring of 1968 the Novokubanskiy Party Raykom proposed to him and his comrades to demonstrate the new technology of growing corn on the fields of Put' Il'icha Kolkhoz. Pervitskiy agreed, but with a condition: to divide the field in half so that under strictly comparable conditions his link and the kolkhoz machine operators would grow their crops on neighboring sectors. The "hosts" could then see what their "guests" were doing and duplicate their actions, especially since the equipment was identical. There was only one difference: the labor of the kolkhoz members was to be paid in the old manner, by piecework, on the basis of output, and Pervitskiy's machine operators would be paid on the basis of yield.

Differences in the state of the sowings--which were most impressive--were disclosed only in the middle of the summer after final interrow cultivation. The party raykom then brought together at the edge of the field all the heads and chief agronomists of the rayon. They saw with their own eyes how luxuriantly Pervitskiy's corn had grown and how hopelessly the kolkhoz pieceworkers' side had become covered with weeds. Unfortunately, no one had thought of inviting the chief economists and accountants. They would have found it most curious to learn that machine units had made twice as many passes on the "hosts'" sector.... Taking in of the harvest provided a total result: 16.1 quintals of kernels per hectare had been produced by the kolkhoz

pieceworkers. While Pervitskiy's sector had produced 41.3 quintals. It therefore follows that the yield did not depend on "ground water" or "rose of winds"....

That same year, on the request of the Karachayevo-Cherkesskiy Party Obkom, Vladimir Yakovlevich with his comrades carried out the same experiment, this time on an area of twice the size at Erkin-Yurtskiy Sovkhoz. The result: the pieceworkers took in 18.5 quintals, while next to them on the same field Pervitskiy's "unregulated" workers obtained 46.8 quintals of corn kernels per hectare.

Such were V.Ya. Pervitskiy's object lessons. They have been described by our press, motion-picture films have dealt with them. But it was subsequently evident that at the present time a need exists for the same kind of concrete, unrefutable proofs of the truth that without the direct interest of people in the results of their work on the ground, without a genuine collectivism in its organization and pay, it is difficult to expect a real return from contemporary production. It is difficult to introduce this truth into the consciousness not only of machine operators but also of certain specialists and heads of farms. It appears to many even at the present time that it is enough to provide more equipment and fertilizer, to allocate more funds for land improvement and the yield will reach the heights by itself. Alas, these are but half measures.

Twenty-three years of untiring creative work.... Over the course of all these years, it has been necessary for Pervitskiy himself, and his comrades, and specialists of the institute, to repeatedly defend the forms of labor organization and pay which they had founded, now called the rural contract. When in the country they first started to talk of the successes of V.Ya. Pervitskiy's link, attention was primarily concentrated on new technology. But Pervitskiy has always emphasized that the most perfect technologies without corresponding organization of work of the people who would be interested in the end result would not be able to provide rapid growth of production of grain, milk, meat, vegetables, fruit.... There were also to be found those who outright denied the importance of link organization and the collective form of labor remuneration. They have not only denied but even demanded the "elimination of the violations" and that Pervitskiy be brought back to "normal."

On the initiative of the proponents of the "norm," a group of personnel from the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems had come to the institute year after year over the course of 5 years to attentively verify payments, and it must be said that not once had they found that a kopeck had been "overpaid" to the machine operators. Furthermore, specialists had finally generalized the operation of pay in Vladimir Pervitskiy's link and published a sensible article in the journal SOTSIALISTICHESKIY TRUD (No 6, 1969). This made it possible to protect the work from the attacks of certain personnel of the Main Administration for Labor and Wages of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, who asserted that the secret of the successes of Pervitskiy's link and his determination in the propagandization of link organization and the unregulated form of wages consisted seemingly of the fact that the pay of this collective had been artificially "pushed up."

The link's methods, albeit painfully slowly, received official approval in different directing departments. But this does not mean that all barriers along the way of its broad dissemination have been removed. Thus the USSR Ministry of Agriculture once issued the instruction "On the Manner of Accounting of Production Outlays at Agricultural Enterprises Employing the Link Organization of Labor with the Job Contract Plus Bonus Pay System with Periodical Advances" in which--and here is the problem--monthly advance in which work by the job system is confused with piecework pay. Unbelievable confusion arises: machine operators, who had worked an identical number of hours for a month, but let us say that one of them spent more time in the field and the other on repair of equipment, received advances of different sizes. Why? Ask any machine operator what is better: to work in the field or to make ready equipment for his link in a repair shop? And all of them will answer--it is easier in the field. Incidentally, pay for repair work is considerably less than for field work.

In Shpishly Rayon of Novgorod Oblast, Nikolay Mikhalev's link has a good reputation. This link produces 65 percent of the field-cropping production of the entire farm. One might think that by organizing another link the work would reach new heights. Nothing of the sort! "In harvesting one can make more than 400 rubles on a combine. You immediately get concrete earnings, and what they will give you later is a question mark," machine operators reason.

In Kalinin Oblast the links of the Chistyakov brothers are well known. Both are Heroes of Socialist Labor. One has made his fame on flax, the other--on potatoes. Next to them are piecework machine operators, and they do not want to become part of links because the advance is paid here "from the wheel," on the amount of completed work.

How does all this relate to the requirement of the food program for wide-scale transition to the brigade contract? The title of Hero, election to the USSR Supreme Soviet, awarding of the Lenin Komsomol Prize and the USSR State Prize--these are not just high appreciations of the skill of Pervitskiy, his creative initiative, selfless labor, but also evidence of the advantageousness of the actual work. And is it not time to study seriously the reasons why the positive experience of the best workers is spreading so slowly?

The work, as we know, is made famous by people. In principle, of course, any machine operator who has just completed a rural vocational-technical school is able to perform all field operations. But here problems arise. In real production, it is necessary to perform several different operations. Let us say that during harvesting someone works on a combine, another takes away the chaff from it, ties up and stacks the straw, breaks up the stubble and brings fertilizer to the field. All this ensures the taking in of the present harvest and serves as the foundation for next year's harvest. But different types of work are paid differently. A combine operator, if his machine is in order and the grain and waggon with the chaff are taken away without interruption earns in the course of a day on the basis of the 6th category and with raised pay 15-20 rubles. And he will also receive free 3 quintals of grain for fulfillment of the season's norm. But how about the one who carts away the chaff? He is paid on the basis of the 2nd category--5, at most 7 rubles.

And that is all. The same applies to the other operations connected with the main operations. Machine operators who have not gotten "profitable" work feel themselves cheated, punished for no reason. Should this be repeated on the following year, they start looking for work at another place.

It is therefore clear that a deep contradiction exists: with a formally identical attitude for all means of production, working collectively, people receive different pay and find themselves not on an equal footing. There is certainly no need to show that such a situation contradicts the very idea of collectivism--the fundamental principle of the socialist method of production.

What has been said, however, is not an attack on customary rate grouping of field work. Rate grouping, refined and possibly somewhat expanded, is necessary. But it should be used in the planning of the "brigade pot." The collective earnings should be distributed among the machine operators not on the basis of who does what work and on the basis of what equipment he uses but on the amount of time worked, on the qualification and labor activity of each person. These three points of counting off are quite enough to finally determine the contribution of each person when "doling out the pot."

The active until recently statute on wages in agriculture was cluttered with all sorts of increased and supplementary payments. Someone counted that 21 kinds of supplementary payments and allowances were specified just for machine operators. These supplementary payments are confusing even to economists, especially for what and how they are computed. And machine operators simply did not know about many of them. Today these defects are being eliminated.

There is still another tricky aspect to this. Of late, in connection with the introduction of large group use of equipment, and most fully embodied in the Ipatov method, a complex problem has arisen of combining it with link organization of labor, an obligatory requirement of which is assignment of land and equipment to links and payment on the basis of end results. Here I believe one should not go to extremes and have things reach the point of absurdity, as unfortunately sometimes does occur.

Here is a characteristic case. At one Kuban kolkhos, they combined all of their 87 combines into the harvesting complex. They finished picking up the mows late at night. Next they bound up the straw and burned off the stubble. All of a sudden the drivers smelled the odor of burning grain. Riding out to the field they saw that instead of the stubble the unthreshed stacks of wheat were burning here and there together with the stubble. It turned out that when the armada of combines was working in the dark, a machine operator, in finishing his stack, was not in a position to correctly determine which one now to take. And how can you determine when there is a whole swarm of combine fires moving your way. Without thinking twice, they "ran off" a little further to the side so as not to run into each other at the same stack. It was therefore not surprising that in such a "Mamaian slaughter," as one machine operator put it, a part of the stacks of wheat remained on the ground and went unobserved or, when setting the fire, they took it for the threshed straw.

And this occurred, I emphasize, when all the combine operators were working on the fields of their own farm. And yet there are some people who are thinking of combining into a single armada just about all the combines of an entire rayon and harvesting grain consecutively from one end to the other. They offer reasons: it will then be better to control the harvest work and easier to tally the results of the competition as well as to maintain a high standard of work. This conceivably is all so. But there is no doubt that cost accounting interests of farms and their subdivisions are breached. Some will be the first to be selected, others--last. But even the MTS, which were excellently organized for their time, had for their main and practically only objective to use equipment as productively as possible, but they never harvested grain or, let us say, did not do fall plowing first at one and then at another kolkhoz. No, the tractor brigades attached to kolkhozes each worked at its own farm and only on completion of the work was the equipment sometimes shifted to lagging neighbors.

Then should each combine have an individual sector? One combine in the field is not a fighter. Researchers and practical workers determined a long time ago the optimal number of units that may be and should be concentrated in one mass group. Exceeding this optimum provides no real benefit. The upper limit, so to say, is determined here by the collection of units capable of carrying out in one day the given form of work in one field so as not to move their entire complex in the midst of a shift to another field, even where it is a neighboring one. To move the equipment to a transport position and back in order to "get it through," let us say, narrow passages in forested strips, across bridges and even dams is always troublesome. Crossings "take up" much time. It is better to do them only once a day: all the same, the machines usually have to be taken to the brigade yard for the night.

Others hope that a broad front of work for equipment could be created by having all the wheat grown in a large area. But the fields of the steppe zone are cut up by forested strips; moreover, after the dust storms of 1969, the frequency of the forested strips was increased. Formerly in the Kuban region, for example, an area on the average would consist of about 100 hectares; today it is 45. And even if all the sowings of wheat or corn were combined on an area of several thousand hectares, this area would still consist of individual "cells" enclosed in forested strips. And not every unit would be able without being converted into a transport position to manage to make its way from one cell to another.

Other obligatory requirements also exist, limiting the number of machines and men working on one field at the same time. Not the last of these is observance of safety rules and in harvesting of grain--fire-prevention measures. Even on in a 100-hectare cell only 7-8 Kolos combines are sufficient for harvesting, for interrow cultivation--3-4 row-crop tractors, for continuous cultivation--2 K-700 tractors and for harrowing--just one. No more are needed. And that many units in a field can be fully provided by such a mechanized link as that of V. Pervitskiy.

As I already said, in the organization of work of machine operators, one most often runs up against two principles, two approaches. The first approach is

use where the principal consideration is the best possible use of the equipment. It might be arbitrarily called the engineering approach. The second approach is one whose aim is to provide growth of yield and to improve use of the land. It may be called the agronomic approach. Does one contradict the other? If the equipment operates with high efficiency, the possibility exists of doing the field operations in better time. This is an important condition of obtaining a big yield. Contradictions arise when the desire to increase output is not accompanied by concern for quality and does not provide for prescribed conditions for this or that work in the field. For each technological operation in farming, while taking into account the condition of the soil or sowings, there exist depending on the design of the working organs of the machines rather strict limitations as to their speed. Present beet sowers, for example, satisfactorily place and cover the seeds, moving at speeds not in excess of 4 kilometers an hour. It is simply impossible to go any faster if you wish to obtain uniform and compatible shoots. Moreover, the power of the MTZ-80 tractor makes it possible to pull the sower at twice the speed. And they do it!

Sowings of the same beets as well as of corn, sunflower and other crops can be harrowed at a rate of no higher than 3.5 kilometers; otherwise many of the cultivated plants will be pulled out together with the sprouting weeds. Moreover, the tractor operator here more frequently than not looks back rather than ahead, making sure that twigs or perhaps a clump of last year's straw have not gotten caught in the harrow. In such cases, he must immediately stop the unit and clean it, otherwise he would hurt the sowings. But a tractor is also able to pull a series of light harrows at a rate of 10 kilometers an hour. They force it. I have seen it time and again. And practically at every operation. Why? Simply because a pieceworking machine operator frequently is unable to resist the temptation to put out more norms, violating the prescribed regime to the detriment of quality. And here today is one of the chief reasons for the slow growth of efficiency in agriculture and of higher yields of the fields.

Taking all this into consideration, I reach the conclusion that the purely engineering approach to the work organization of machine operators does not presage for us profuse harvests. It is namely agronomic requirements that are meant to boost the yield of each hectare of land, and they must determine the organization of work in field cropping. More precisely they are agro-economic, that is the need to obtain a maximum of yield with a minimum of outlays, including on equipment.

Incidentally, existing indicators of the use of equipment (in standard or physical hectares of output per tractor or combine) are hopelessly obsolete. They have come down to us from MTS times when there were few machines and such a work indicator was very important, for the MTS--the most important. Would it not be more practicable to replace these indicators with another: the cost of produced output per ruble cost of equipment? This would reconcile the engineering and agronomic approaches to this work.

Let us turn to the methods of Ipatovskiy Rayon in Stavropol Kray. These methods are finding increasingly wider dissemination from year to year. But despite

all its importance, the first stage of the Ipatovskiy method contained a significant defect. The results of the work of this or that complex were depersonalized as the men worked in different fields. They performed isolated operations and were not primed by material stimuli with respect to the end result.

In the Stavropol region, it was found necessary to sharply increase the size of the fields to preserve the possibility of broad maneuvering of equipment, to "tie" large mechanized units to the land and finally to pay for the work of machine operators not according to the number of "covered" hectares but on the basis of the crop and its quality.

And how is it in other places?

"Let us pose ourselves a question: would it be possible in sowing or harvesting to 'lend a hand,' as they once said, to brigades, for example, of Gitalov, Cherepovoy or the link of that same Pervitskiy?"—with these words, Lev Andreyevich Chuprinin, the first secretary of Millerovskiy Party Raykom in Rostov Oblast, began his conversation with me.

And then he himself categorically replied:

"Never. They would chase away any 'sponsors.' And they would be right. Where necessary they would help others. Still the lofty expression belongs to one of them: 'The field of a neighbor is not the field of a stranger!'" Actually, we have entire farms that require no help. And why? For 15 years, the rayon's kolkhozes and sovkhoses have been using on a broad scale the link organization of labor with the job contract plus bonus payment system for harvesting work. The first complex mechanized links were created back in 1964. In 2 years their work was generalized at the plenum of the party raykom. Today the rayon has 127 links, with 84 percent of all the plowland assigned to them, and this is 169,000 hectares. The link system has made it possible to eliminate absence of personal responsibility, to improve control of production and to more effectively use equipment and manpower. During the 10th Five-Year Plan, the rayon on the average increased each year grain production by almost 23,000 tons. The production cost of each quintal amounted to 4 rubles 43 kopecks. In the preceding five-year period it was above 5 rubles. In the links, each machine operator has almost 150 hectares. With tractor brigades working according to the piece-rate system, the figure is slightly more than 50 hectares. Among the collectives working according to the job payment plus bonus payment system, production costs are below the rayon average by 20-23 percent, while labor productivity is 30 percent higher."

L.A. Chuprinin also cited other figures. During the 10th Five-Year Plan compared to the 9th, production per man in links increased increased on the average by 1.632 rubles, amounting to 14,500 rubles. This is 2.5-fold more than the average rayon indicator. Output per caterpillar tractor increased by 338 hectares and per wheeled tractor--116 hectares.

"As we see, the economic effect of the rural contract is great," Chuprinin continued. "Still.... Do we, for example, do fall plowing everywhere and on schedule, do we carry out sowing or harvesting? No. Not always and not everywhere. For various reasons, farms are not identically supplied with equipment. As a result, because of delays in the preparation of fields, setbacks in sowing, winter crops sometimes continue into winter and, without being able to get strong, they are destroyed by frost..... Then--resowing. With what? With spring barley, of course. Furthermore, it is necessary to sow planned barley. The result is that in a limited number of days in the summer the farm has to harvest that barley on 2,000 and sometimes on 3,000 hectares. One's own manpower is not enough.

Such facts, and there have been more than enough of them, obliged the local specialists to solve the problem of using equipment to advantage. An operational harvesting detachment was created under the rayon harvesting headquarters. The cadres for it were trained at industrial enterprises, construction projects and institutions. Selkhoztekhnika helped restore written off reapers and combines. All the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the rayon sent a combine, reaper and two machine operators to the operational detachment.

Information on crop ripening and technical equipment of farms is received systematically by rayon headquarters; at its discretion, it "hurls" a detachment to "loosen up bottlenecks." The arrived mowers work in the same team as the harvest hosts, and just as painstakingly. For their assistance, the links pay them, as they say, out of their own pocket. When it is necessary rapidly to harvest or plant a field, two or three links unite for such operations, helping each other. In what way are these not harvesting or sowing complexes?...

"We all have to serve the links," Chuprinin says with conviction. "To get together such collectives and on a daily basis to work with and train them. The agronomist's job is to get new varieties, to provide for fields fertilizers, plant protection agents and to teach the people to grow crops according to the latest technologies rather than to compose endless inquiries and reports. And the machine operator should not be running about in searches for bolts or gaskets. Appropriate services exist. Both the management of a kolkhoz and the agricultural administration and finally the rayispolkom must in every possible way take care of the front line. This is how it is in the case of Pervitskiy."

Chuprinin's ideal constitutes an alluring picture: a great deal of diverse equipment and few, very few men. The men shift from one machine to another and perform the necessary work and, taking their time, painstakingly perform the necessary work.

Such is the case with the people of Millerovskiy Rayon: the permanent collective works on its own land with its own equipment and only in extreme cases turns to the assistance of the rayon harvesting detachment or to a union of efforts with neighboring links of its own farm.

But what do you do when in distinction to the experimental farm where Pervitskiy works, other places do not have enough equipment where the repair service of kolkhozes and sovkhoses is weak, while the service of Selkhoztekhnika needs the equipment in its shops rather than in the field. What do you do? Add it sometime in the future, but now? I must agree that in such situations we cannot get by without concentration. Still....

Here is the opinion of G. Yermakov, the chairman of the Council of Verkhnedonskiy Enterprise for Mechanization:

"The noteholds in fact once proposed: 'And why not use one big armada in the spring to sow from south to north and in summer to harvest and then from north to south carry out winter sowing?' From the engineering point of view, this possibly would be enticing. Production would be high. But we don't need production, we need yield. We have studied the experience of our Stavropol comrades, we have been in Moldavia and in the Ukraine. We became convinced that the use of equipment on a farm or within the framework of a rayon cannot be separated from payment for the end results of labor."

This interfarm enterprise has been functioning in Verkhnedonskiy Rayon of Rostov Oblast since the spring of 1980. It includes the kolkhozes imeni Lenin, Pirov, Pervomayskiy, Psekovatskiy, Verkhniy Don, Krasnoye Znamya, Krasnyy Dnyabr' and the sovkhoses Shumilinskiy and Severodonskiy. The previously disjointed repair service of the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and Selkhostekhnika has become unified. Mechanics and engineers, who until just recently spent whole days searching throughout the oblast for missing spare parts, can now concentrate on their appointed work.

In Mil'nerovskiy Rayon, there only operates a reserve harvesting detachment--referred to above--which is paid for by links for its help. A similar unit has been created in Verkhnedonskiy Rayon, consisting of 20 big tractors, for the period of fall and fallow plowing. In 65 days these tractors plowed 13,500 hectares of land. The same kind of detachment was created for the application of organic fertilizer.

More than a million rubles were spent on strengthening of the material-technical base of the interfarm enterprise. Selkhoztekhnika has modernized 5 gasoline filling stations. On three kolkhozes, a telephone and dispatching service was established. This is almost another extra 300,000 rubles. This year they decided to build a central repair shop at Verkhniy Don Kolkhoz and a center for servicing tractors at Psekovatskiy Kolkhoz.

At first there was a mixed attitude toward the very idea of an interfarm enterprise for mechanization. Those farms that were on the weak side voted "yes" in general, while the rich kolkhozes provided a hostile reception to it. They said as follows: "We have handled and continue to handle all work ourselves. We have capital repair shops. Don't push us back to the times of the MTS. Conduct any experiments you wish, but don't bother us."

But the grain which is grown by the pacemakers--honor and glory to them--will not take care of the country," says Yermakov. "It is essential as soon as possible to equalize the conditions of operation in the rayon and to help those

who find themselves lagging for various reasons. Some kolkhoz, for example, might have no luck with two chairman in a row, while its neighbors' heads turn out to be real hustlers and pull out equipment and fertilizer as if out a hat..."

In a word, they proceeded from general interests. And when the enterprise was organized, machine operators were not separated from the land. The land and equipment remained with them, all privileges and benefits were retained. They are members of kolkhoz and sovkhoz collectives, they belong to the party, trade-union and Komsomol organizations of their farms and they are chosen to the board....

Of course, deficiencies are also to be found in the work of the interfarm enterprise for mechanization. This has been so far only an experiment. For example, certain cost-accounting questions of responsibility for the fulfillment of contractual obligations have not been resolved so far. Some of the farms have lost interest in the acquisition of their own equipment and the building of their own production technical base. The present dual subordination of machine operators to the farm and the lead enterprise does not promote the improvement of labor organization. The pay of machine operators engaged in serving animal-husbandry farms has still not been made directly dependent on production output.

The solution of these problems now depends on the enterprise's council.

The former MTS did all work on kolkhozes just about identically. With transfer of equipment to the farms, the situation changed. The strong farms purchased equipment with reserve funds. For weak farms, many machines, especially the big ones, not to speak of systems of machines for comprehensive mechanization, were simply out of reach. In terms of availability of equipment per unit of area, farms today differ by a factor of 2 or 3 and with respect to the machine-worker ratio by a factor of 2 to 4.

Dispersal of equipment and its nonuniform availability reduce the effectiveness of its use and retard industrialization and growth of labor productivity. Let the effect be temporary, but the sensible concentration of machines is now understood on many farms.

"Don't push us back... Conduct any experiments you wish, but don't bother us.' Throw all those stones in my patch," laughs A. Khromov, the chairman of Krasnyy Oktyabr' Kolkhoz. "Yes, I was against the interfarm enterprise. And I also see its present defects. But permanent labor collectives to which land and equipment are allotted present a promising development. Only 3 years ago my instructions went to the machine operator? I gave instructions to the chief agronomist and he to the manager, and the manager to the brigade leader or the mechanic, and he went to the tractor operator. And by the time the order reaches the machine operator, the sun, as they say here, sets behind the mountain. But the time, the quality and the harvest itself depended on that tractor operator."

Listening to Khromov, I remembered something I once came across in Bryansk Oblast. Here they calculated that at all sorts of conferences and meetings of the aktiv questions of development of agriculture had been discussed 172

times at the raykom bureau during the past 5-year period. They spoke of fertilizers, of repair of equipment and of land improvement.... You couldn't list it all. Only the people showed no interest.

"In our case the practice of the 'telephone being out of order' is a thing of the past," Khromov continued. "People, doers are at the center of attention. Our specialized department of mechanization, which consists of several links, is managed by the former chief engineer of the kolkhoz. He is in charge of the central repair shops, machine yards, the filling station, all equipment and the men. He is a member of the kolkhoz's board, and he directly organizes the field work.

Actually, formerly at Krasnyy Oktyabr' Kolkhoz, the tractor operator, trying to find easier work, would go for wood, sweep the shop, all the time knowing that he would be getting 3 rubles 60 kopecks per day. At the same time, he would also get an allotment of grain added to these rubles. Now earnings are arranged in direct dependence on work on the land and the produced yield.

And even this farm cannot get by without the shunting of equipment in emergency cases. Let us say that the kolkhoz last fall needed to have a lot of land plowed. They requested that a plowing detachment come with 10 Kirovets tractors. In 4 days, they did a thousand hectares! The links paid for this work out of their own wage fund.

More. Sometimes they say that it is not right when a machine operator goes from one kolkhoz to another and for weeks does not see his family. But everything here depends on organization of work. Local plowers or mowers receive travel pay. This is number one. Number two--no one works for more than 3 days outside his farm. And number three--they receive excellent treatment everywhere; excellent conditions are created for their work and rest.

Expansion of production, comprehensive mechanization and specialization oblige farms to have so many different machines, including very powerful ones, that farms simply are unable to keep them completely busy within the confines of their own land. Thus, beet cultivation requires almost 20 different-type machines. Almost as many are needed for corn planting. And without concentration of equipment dispersed today over many units, it is at present impossible to get along. At the same time, the main concern has to be concern for the harvest.

A good example in Stavropol Kray has been shown by Kaz'minskiy Kolkhoz. On the basis of expanded crop rotation and shop structure of operation, specialized sections of land are in operation there; these are used for growing only one or two crops. And each mechanized detachment participates in the production of the end product, beginning with presowing tilling of the soil.

Here are figures characterizing the work of this farm. Whereas formerly sugar beet was cultivated by 55 machine operators, today--by 22. During the 10th Five-Year Plan grain yields on Kaz'minskiy Kolkhoz increased by 22 quintals

and sugar beet by 80 quintals per hectare, milk and meat--1.5-fold. Even during the difficult last year, the kolkhoz took in more than 44 quintals of grain per hectare. The biggest yield in the kray!

Does all this contradict the lessons of Vladimir Yakovlevich Pervitskiy? No, it does not. Because whether you are speaking of a link, brigade, detachment or section--the land and equipment are held by permanent collectives, but the labor is assessed by crop yields. The main thing is that man remains the boss of the field. Versions may differ.... A wooden plow with a horse or a powerful tractor with wide-reaching tools serve only as instruments of creative people in nature's green workshop. "Today you have one tool, tomorrow you will have another more perfect one," Pervitskiy says, "it is necessary to know how to use them." The rational utilization of the tremendous production potential of the country, as pointed out at the May (1982) Plenum of the Central Committee, is today one of the most important of state objectives stemming from the policy of the party for the creation in the country of a stable food production base.

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CSO: 1800/793

NATIONAL

MOLDAVIAN WRITERS, KGB HOLD CONFERENCE

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 13 Apr 83 p 6

[Article by G. Malarchuk, Kishinev: "Writers and Border Troops"]

[Text] As noted previously, the USSR Writers Union and the Moldavian Writers Union have, jointly with the Political Administration of Border Troops, USSR KGB, convened from 4 to 9 April in Kishinev the Fourth All-Union Conference-Seminar on artistic literature dealing with border troops, which was attended by representatives of all republics and krays, young writers, journalists and editors.

The participants in the representative forum were welcomed by P. P. Petrik, secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee and P. Botsu, first secretary of the Board of the Moldavian Writers Union. A telegram from M. A. Sholokhov was also read, declaring in particular that: "The borders of our country are incessantly and reliably guarded by skillful, valiant and boundlessly patriotic warriors. Thorough familiarity with and artistic depiction of their life as part of the life of our contemporaries and a truthful and organic illustration of the heroic daily activities of the border troops and of their faithful helpers--the border population, are the noble duty of Soviet writers."

On opening this creative meeting, Yu. N. Verchenko, secretary of the Board of the USSR Writers Union, recalled that the military-patriotic topic always has been and remains in the center of attention of our literature.

A paper on "Border Protection and Current Problems of the Development of the Border Troops Topic in Soviet Literature" was presented at the conference by Maj Gen V. S. Ivanov, Chief of the Political Administration of Border Troops at the USSR KGB. He emphasized in particular that "Considering that the whole world has acknowledged that the proportion of book-reading population in the Soviet Union is greater than in any other country, it follows that there are more book readers in our army than in any other army. In view of this, the Political Administration of Border Troops regards the work of writers on topics dealing with Chekist border troops as a most important component part of the multifaceted complex whole of ideological and political-upbringing work." Summing up the results of the five years elapsed since the Third Conference in Riga, V. S. Ivanov pointed primarily to the publication of many new quality works during that period, including 70 novels and tales, 10 anthologies of poetry, and 11 works of nonfiction. New books on military-patriotic topics by A. Avdeyenko, V. Belyayev, S. Borzunov, Ye. Vorob'yev, A. Obukhova and others have been published.

At the conference the following papers were presented: "The Image of Border Troop Personnel in Modern Prose," by B. Leonov, editor-in-chief of "Raduga" Press; "The Border Warriors in Modern Poetry," by Yu. Belichenko, literary and art editor of

ERASNAYA ZVEZDA; and "The Border Topic in Works by Young Authors," by the critic I. Kozlov. Comments by V. Karpov, editor-in-chief of NOVYY MIR, as well as by People's Writer of Moldavia A. Lupan, V. Belyayev (Moscow), V. Rudov (Belorussia), A. Marchenko, editor-in-chief of the journal POGRANICHNIK, and other conference participants dealt with the worsening international situation and the need to shed more light on the struggle of peoples for peace and security, and they also touched upon specific matters that could contribute to the appearance of new works permeated with the spirit of the lofty party-minded traditions of Soviet literature.

The common consensus was that both the papers presented and the comments as well as the attendant seminar of young writers, attended by about 30 authors, which was organized during the conference, were characterized by practicality, deep interest in improving general performance and self-criticism.

Subsequently, the republic's guests were divided into brigades and traveled to the border regions.

At the exhibition bearing the name of three Heroes of the Soviet Union the guests--V. Karpov, S. Koshechkin and P. Botsu were told how in the terrible summer of 1941 a handful of border guards beat back all enemy attacks for 11 days. About a thousand Fascists found their death on that fragment of Soviet soil. In recognition of their heroism, three defenders--A. K. Konstantinov, I. D. Buzytskov and V. F. Mikhail'kov were awarded the honorific of Hero of the Soviet Union. The border troops listened with great attention to the inspired utterances of the writers and to poems about peace, work and the Homeland. That was a small but genuine holiday at the border, and quite a few other such encounters accompanied by poetry readings, songs and flowers occurred on those days on Moldavian land.

In Kishinev a poetry soiree was successfully held at the House of Writers with the participation of the guests.

1386

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NATIONAL

'SURGE OF PACIFISM' HARMING SOVIET EDUCATIONAL EFFORT

PM220945 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 16 Apr 83 pp 2-3

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Yu. Lukin: "Art and Political Culture of the Individual"--words between slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the materials of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and Yu. V. Andropov's report at the ceremonial session devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation contain instructions for the further improvement of ideological work. These documents stress that propaganda measures are not always properly linked with practical tasks, the unity of ideopolitical, political educational and organizational activity is disrupted, there is a gulf between the theoretical knowledge and specific deeds of a particular labor collective, and infantilism and political naivete manifest themselves in some young people. And this leads to the point where young men and women start to treat the boons of real socialism as if they were something to be taken for granted. Hence the consumerist mentality, parasitic sentiments and emphasis on the practical to the detriment of the theoretical. Moral orientations like moneygrubbing, acquisitiveness, bribetaking and so forth are not always assessed, however, as phenomena which are antisocialist in nature and essence.

In analyzing the complex, contradictory processes of social development great significance is attached to the precise placing of emphasis and to the thoughtfulness and thoroughness of approach. The party has frequently pointed out that communists are not afraid of speaking frankly of the difficulties and contradictions involved in asserting what is new and progressive and are not afraid of serious and businesslike criticism and self-criticism. However, mere fault finding, leading essentially to the slandering of Soviet reality, is incompatible with this.

The surge of pacifism which is making itself felt in some information and propaganda materials and works of art is also harming educational work, and this does not facilitate the strengthening of revolutionary vigilance and class self-awareness.

How to explain the reasons for the blunders and omissions in ideological education work?

for the complexity, variety and contradictoriness of contemporary world development. Particular events or phenomena can be assessed only by mastering conscious historical thinking, clear-cut class positions and comprehensive approach which teaches up to take not just any one side or feature but, as V. I. Lenin pointed out, the totality of the facts in all their interrelationships and interaction.

This is also explained by the negative influence of bourgeois propaganda in which all echelons of the leading capitalist states' government apparatus, special institutes and subversion services are involved. In our ideological foes' transition from "flexible," more or less artificially concealed methods to frontal attacks an increasingly large part is played by the mass media and all types and genres of art--from literature, and the cinema to the stage and entertainment programs.

The country's historic gains are comprehensively elucidated in scientific works, popular brochures and articles published in our periodical press. Much that is correct is said about the growth of the people's living standard and material prosperity, about the improvement of the social security system. But as the journal KOMMUNIST once rightly noted, fundamental achievements of socialism like the abolition of exploitation, social inequality and political, racial and national oppression and the victory of collectivist social principles in all spheres of life are frequently discussed unexpressively and casually, sometimes with "stock" phrases which do not touch the mind and heart of the reader or spectator.

Negative phenomena in social consciousness are explained to a considerable extent by the influence of hostile propaganda and the massive ideological pressure brought to bear by our opponents in an attempt to erode socialist consciousness. But the negative phenomena we still encounter can also be explained, in particular, by our own omissions.

Yu. V. Andropov said in his report "60 Years of the USSR" that it would be wrong to explain all omissions merely by perceiving them as survivals of the past. They are sometimes also fostered by our own blunders in our work. Here...there are no trivia, here everything is important--the attitude toward the language and toward the monuments of the past, the treatment of historical events....

It must be admitted that, sometimes in the chase after lurid material, sometimes in the desire to attract as many readers as possible, particularly among young people, the mass media assess some phenomena of the Western world uncritically. Thus, in the recent past some press organs have published many items giving an uncritical description of the therapeutic effect of hatha yoga and attempting to highlight the so to speak "purely sportive" aspect of karate. Yet the ideological basis of karate is Zen Buddhism, while yoga is not simply a system of physical exercises but a whole teaching on the suppression of active endeavor feelings and passions, it is an ideology infinitely remote from and alien to us.

Sociologists have calculated that in our days there are over 100 forms of youth leisure. It would seem that there are ways to express oneself and find a pastime to one's liking. And yet a considerable part of our young people tends toward forms that are of a passive and at times simply consumerist nature, forms

that have no room for creativity, ingenuity or inventiveness. Disco, rock and other varieties of pop music in particular are distinguished by the low level of human contact, primitivism of association and poverty of imagination.

Alarm is caused by the fact that, over the last few years, movie distribution organs have been showing foreign movies which aestheticize cruelty, violence and callousness. Under contemporary conditions it is especially important to arm every person with an understanding of the historic truth, laws and prospects of social development, relying on the solid foundations of Marxist-Leninist teaching.

Art and political ideology have been closely interconnected at all times. As forms of social awareness, both art and ideology have relative independence and the ability to counterinfluence social life. On the other hand, art not only reflects to definite ideology, social mentality and world outlook of the artist (including, as F. Engels said, his "delusions") but also, in its turn, influences the other forms of social awareness. F. Engels wrote that political, legal, philosophical, religious, literary, artistic and other developments are based upon economic development. "But they also exert influence upon one another and upon the economic base. The point is by no means that only the economic situation is the /cause/, that /only/ it is /active/, and that all the rest is just passive effect. No, we have here an interaction on the basis of economic necessity which, /in the final count/, will always make a path for itself."

The links between art and the other forms of social awareness, mainly politics, ideology and morals, are especially clear to see in our day. Today an especially great significance is attached to such functions of art as the function of social awareness and class orientation. Only a person with clear-cut work outlook, combining ideological conviction with an active life stance, can orient himself in all aspects of the party's domestic and foreign policy and in the disposition of forces on the world arena, and can perceive the class content underlying every step of our ideological adversaries.

Were we to single out the pivotal, dominant aspects of the latest CPSU Central Committee resolutions in the field of artistic culture--"On the Creative Links Between Literary and Art Journals and the Practice of Communist Building" (July 1982) and "On the Work of the Party Organization of the Yanka Kupala Belorussian State Academy Theater" (February 1983)--it would be necessary to note first and foremost that they are aimed at developing and further deepening the links between artistic creativity on the one hand and the life of the people and the ideological education work of the party at the present stage. Our art has to do much more in the future in revealing the development trends of modern society. The new tasks in the development of the Soviet economy are inseparably linked with the entire field of social relations and the formation of the new man and offer broad scope for artistic creativity and for quests in the field of socially significant problems and in producing topically oriented works.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution on the work of the party organization at the Yanka Kupala Belorussian State Academy Theater--which is addressed, of course, to all detachments of the creative intelligentsia--stresses the foremost significance of art in cultivating the Soviet man's political culture, world outlook and labor and social activity.

The effectiveness of artistic creativity, the deepening of creative links with the practice of communist building, fixed attention to works of topical orientation and socially significant problems--all these determine the main concern of artistic unions, cultural institutions and their party organizations at the present stage. Although there are certain achievements by our literature and art in reflecting the theme of the struggle for peace, it cannot yet be said that the state of affairs in artistic creativity here meets the requirements of today's tasks.

Unfortunately, among part of the creative intelligentsia there are manifestations of a kind of ideological reticence, timidity, when international problems are at issue.

Our theater stages, P. N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, said at an enlarged session of the USSR Ministry of Culture Collegium, still put on quite a few immature and inexpressive plays, overburdened with banal and petty subjects. Theaters are staging an unjustifiably large number of plays by foreign authors. At the same time, the theatrical stage is not reflecting the pivotal issues of our social development. There are few plays on the problems of the scientific and technical revolution or moving spectacles about the intelligentsia and its concerns and quests; there is no development or continuation of the production theme.

The art of socialist realism has a rich and multifaceted palette of artistic means, aspects and methods making it possible to imprint the dialectic contradictions of our development and awaken the reader's, viewer's or listener's active attitude toward the problems raised in the works of literature and art. Another device is possible here, in particular, where by using a negative personality, an "antihero," so to speak, the artist uses his active attitude and precise analysis to cultivate among the audience the correct views on negative phenomena.

But it is necessary to state with all firmness that the use of the arts media to cultivate and develop people's political culture, their class awareness, is impossible without the image of the positive hero who alone can be the bearer of this political culture.

The line of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum, aimed at the effectiveness and maximum efficiency of each and every element of the material and spiritual spheres of the life of society, also raises the point that artistic creativity cannot continue to condone the low quality and effectiveness of a considerable number of works, the grayness, the banality of solutions, the repetitiveness of material, plots and conflicts, all of which are mainly consequences of nonprofessionalism and of forgetfulness of the immutable principle of Marxist aesthetics that lofty and noble ideas come alive and influence the people's awareness only when they are recreated in a highly artistic manner, when they are addressed not only to the reason but also to the senses, the emotional sphere, when they provide aesthetic enjoyment. Without this there is not art, there is no educative effect.

The multifaceted aspects of the formation and cultivation of a materialist world outlook, social awareness and historical thinking have not yet encountered

overestimate the appropriate and correct interpretation in art. Furthermore, it appears that in individual artistic works and literary criticism articles today we still come across a vagueness of world outlook, instances of an uncritical attitude toward the phenomena of past and present, oblivion of class criteria, the perpetuating of the patriarchal system, customs and traditions which are incompatible both with the very essence of our collectivist principles and with the nature of proper socialist traditions established during the years of Soviet power.

Dialectical certainty and social precision, the author's clear-cut position are especially necessary when the artist or critic addresses the facts of the historic past and events of the civil war and collectivization. There can be no place here for abstract reasoning about good and evil, about abstract "humanity" and extra-social morality. It is exactly these mistakes, as well as a nihilist attitude toward our social experience and sectarian intolerance toward the great writers, that distinguish M. Lobanov's article "Osvobozhdeniye" [Liberation] (Vulga, Issue No 10 of 1982), which has been evaluated by the literary public as a grave mistake by the author and the journal's editorial board.

It now (as we explain, for example, the fact that in his preface to the collection of selected literary criticism articles by V. G. Belinskiy "Vzglyad na Russkuyu Literaturu" [Survey of Russian Literature], published by SOVREMENNIK Publishing House in 1951, the editor writes that Belinskiy, in his letter to Gogol, "mercilessly exposes the Russian autocracy and serfdom," but does not say a single word about Belinskiy's attitude toward the "Selezne! Excerpts from Correspondence...,"--just as he does not say a single word about the occasion on which the letter itself was written. Furthermore, the text of the letter itself is not given in the collection, which runs to over 600 pages.

The substitution of class evaluations and oblivion of Lenin's teaching on the existence of two cultures within each national culture still result today in the fact that some publications present the spiritual and artistic process as a "single stream," containing in serene juxtaposition names and works belonging to diametrically opposite ideological trends and opposite cultures: the democratic and socialist and the bourgeois.

Offered without social meaning or class definition, such terms as "good and evil," "humanity in its pure form," "spiritual principle," "return to sources" and so on are nothing but empty sounds liable to bring confusion to people's minds, especially young people who have not undergone the rigorous schooling of class education.

The artist's talent and responsibility, notes the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the work of the party organization of the Yanka Kupala Belorussian State Academic Theater, are inseparable terms.

Artistic creativity must always be the sharpest weapon in the struggle for the triumph of Marxism-Leninism and in the ideological duel between the two world systems. Today more than ever before multinational Soviet art is faced with the task of cultivating (using, of course, its own specific media) such leading characteristics of the individual's political culture as ideological maturity, social thinking, broad scope of ideas and actions, the ability to find the correct solutions in acute conflict situations, the feeling of collectivism and an active life stance.

IMPROVED PRESERVATION OF RUSSIAN CULTURAL MONUMENTS SOUGHT

Moscow OGONEK in Russian No 7, Feb 83 (signed to press 8 Feb 83) pp 19-20

[Unsigned report: "Vigilant Attention Required"]

[Text] The interview which Academician D.S. Likhachev granted OGONEK (No 29, 1982), "The Memory of History Is Sacred," elicited a positive wave of comment. Letters are arriving still, and the geography of the addresses is extraordinarily broad.

The authors of the letters are specialists and representatives of public and state organizations and establishments; numerous citizens concerned at the fate of cultural monuments.

Engineer V.A. Grachev from Omsk describes in his letter how the Tarskiye Gate of the Omsk Fortress--a historical monument connected with F.M. Dostoyevskiy's exile in Omsk--was pulled down.

B.P. Chupikov, a reader from Simferopol', writes of the devastation of the protected territory of the ancient city of Scythian Neapol'. And, furthermore, the culprits are the local authority workers themselves. The nomad hordes were in their time unable to destroy Scythian Neapol', but in the 20th century detachments of construction workers have successfully pulled down the walls of the ancient stronghold and invaded the confines of the monument-city.

V.P. Mitrofanov and L.D. Rybtseva, residents of Yaroslavl', write about how in their home town entire architectural complexes of undoubted historical value are in jeopardy (D.S. Likhachev briefly mentioned this in his interview).

Many letters were addressed to the ministries of culture directly. It is not only a question of the protection but of the use of memorial sites as intended--in our people's ideological and moral education.

A long letter was received from I.M. Uvarovskiy, a resident of Moscow Oblast. He again sounds the alarm (OGONEK has written about this problem) over the state of the Serednikovo estate, which is linked with the name of M.Yu. Lermontov.

D.I. Tolstoukhov, a reader from Irkutsk, submits a proposal on the opening in the Moscow area village of Avdot'ino of a museum of a most important Russian educator of the 18th century--Nikolay Ivanovich Novikov. Through his activity Novikov exerted an enormous influence on the development of social thought in Russia, but nowhere in the country is there a museum of this outstanding figure in the field of culture.

There are other letters also. This, for example, is what V. Demarev from Moscow wrote: "...I was visiting the Russian Cemetery in Vladivostok. The attitude toward the place of burial of V.K. Arsen'yev, who did so much for the Far East, is saddening. Vladivostok has forgotten the celebrated ethnographer, researcher and writer. The place of burial of the 'Lower Banks of the Cruiser "Varyag"' is also in a neglected state,..." Certainly, there is no need waiting for either special publications or special instructions in such cases. It is hard to believe that Vladivostok, indeed, any part of our motherland, does not remember and does not love Vladimir Klavidiyevich Arsen'yev and his loyal friend, Dersu Uzal, pioneers who revealed to hundreds of thousands of our readers the inimitable beauties of the Far East! Is it necessary to appeal specially to the public of Vladivostok that Arsen'yev's grave be put in a fitting condition if this exasperating misunderstanding continues? And is it necessary to explain to the sailors of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet, as a part of which the mighty young cruiser "Varyag" lives and prospers, their sacred duty in respect of the place of burial of the "Lower Banks of the Cruiser "Varyag"? ...It is the duty of the honor and conscience of our people, wherever they may live, serve and work: in instances when everything that is required can be done for the memory and for reverence of the past by their own hands, it be so done, without waiting for any special instructions and explanations.

The comments to the editorial office from persons and establishments directly related to the problems broached in the interview with Academician D.S. Likhachev are of particular interest.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers adopted a very attentive attitude toward the publication. An instruction was issued to all persons responsible for the preservation, restoration and use of historical and cultural monuments that they report to the republic Council of Ministers on the adoption of immediate and effective measures to remove the shortcomings in this important matter.

A special decree of the RSFSR Ministry of Culture Board was adopted in connection with Academician D.S. Likhachev's publication:

RSFSR Ministry of Culture Board decree 69 of 22 July 1982. On the article in the journal *IZVESTIA* No 29 'The Memory of History Is Sacred' (July 1982).

"The RSFSR Ministry of Culture Board notes the fundamental importance of the questions raised in Academician D.S. Likhachev's publication 'The Memory of History Is Sacred' (*IZVESTIA* No 29) for a further improvement in the protection and use of historical and cultural monuments and the work of the culture authorities and the Ministry in this sphere.

"Approximately R200 million were spent in the period 1976-1980 on the restoration and preparation for use of historical and cultural monuments in the RSFSR. Restoration work was performed at 1,358 monuments. Sanctuary-museums, wooden architecture museums and memorial museums (approximately 100) were created in recent years on the basis of restored monuments.

"The enterprises' organizations' production capacity increased by a factor of 1/3, the volume of operations increased to R50 million a year and the volume of planning work increased fourfold and currently amounts to approximately R4 million.

"A Consolidated Forward Plan of the Restoration and Use of Monuments in 1981-1990 has now been approved. This plan makes it possible to concentrate planning and production capacity on the priority targets.... Academician D.S. Likhachev's publication 'The Memory of History Is Sacred' poses questions of improvement in the protection, restoration and use of a number of historical and cultural monuments of Moscow, Moscow Oblast, the Karelian ASSR and Novgorod Oblast. Similar shortcomings in terms of the protection of historical and cultural monuments are occurring in other territories of the RSFSR also.

"The board decrees that:

"1. The ministries of culture of the autonomous republics, krayispolkom and oblispolkom culture administrations and the Moscow Gorispolkom, Moscow Oblispolkom and Leningrad Gorispolkom culture main administrations discuss within a month's time the article in OGONEK No 29 (July 1982) at board meetings and adopt specific measures to do away with the shortcomings in work on the protection, restoration and use of historical and cultural monuments. Develop in conjunction with the All-Union Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments [VOOPIK] branches and other interested organizations proposals and measures contributing to the creation in establishments and organizations of an atmosphere of high responsibility and active participation in the preservation and propaganda of monuments.

"2. Comrade A.I. Shkurko, the Protection, Restoration and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments Main Administration (Comrade A.S. Oreshkina) and the Museums Administration (Comrade A.V. Bartkovskaya) draw up additional measures to improve the protection, restoration and use of monuments... Intensify supervision of the fulfillment of the adopted RSFSR Council of Ministers decrees on historical and cultural monuments of the Moscow region and Valaam;

"prior to 15 September this year submit in conjunction with the Novgorod Oblispolkom Culture Administration (Comrade P.I. Votintsev) and the All-Union 'Soyuzrestavratsiya' Association proposals on the exhibition and museification of the frescoes of the Spas center at Kovalev for discussion in the RSFSR Ministry of Culture and USSR Ministry of Culture Scientific-Methods Council;

"prior to 15 September of this year examine the question of the creation of a frescoes museum in Novgorod;

"3. The 'Rosrestavratsiya' Association (Comrade V.M. Dvoryashin) provide in the plans for 1983-1985 and through 1990 for an increase in the amount of restoration work in respect of the monuments of the Valaam Sanctuary-Museum in accordance with the Consolidated Forward Plan approved by the board on 16 May 1982;

"prior to 15 September this year the Protection, Restoration and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments Main Administration in conjunction with the Ministry of Culture of the Karelian ASSR report the specific proposals for ensuring the fulfillment of RSFSR Council of Ministers decree 437 of 28 August 1979 'Measures for the Protection and Use of the Historical and Cultural Monuments and the Natural Landscape of the Valaam Islands in the Karelian ASSR';

"6. The Moscow Oblispolkoms Culture Main Administration (Comrade V.Ye. Azarov) ensure the timely and high-quality fulfillment of repair-restoration work in accordance with the plan of the 11th five-year period and complete in 1984 the restoration and massification of the former Preobrazhenskiye Center on the 'Bol'shiye Vyazemy' estate. Prior to 1 January 1983 submit proposals on the use of the 'Zakharov' and 'Boblyov' estates and step up supervision of the observance of legislation on the protection of monuments.

"7. The Moscow Oblispolkoms Culture Main Administration (Comrade V.Ye. Azarov) and the Protection, Restoration and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments Main Administration (Comrade A.S. Dreshkina) participate in an examination of the planning proposals with respect to the restoration of the cathedral and Rymok roof of later's Novoyevrusalimskiy Monastery in the USSR Ministry of Culture Scientific-Methods Council.

"8. The Moscow Gorispolkoms Culture Main Administration (Comrade V.I. Shadrin)

submit by year to the end of 1982 the question of the creation of a N.V. Gogol' museum in the former house of Talyzin with the erection of city library No. 4;

"9. Formulate a Decision on the question of the creation of a Decembrists museum;

The cooperation with the State Literary Museum (Comrade N.V. Shakhmatov) accelerate the creation of an A.A. Blok literary-memorial museum in house No 6 on A. Tolstoy Street;

"10. Supervision of the fulfillment of this decree be entrusted to Comrade Deputy Minister A.I. Shkurko and the Protection, Restoration and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments Main Administration (Comrade A.S. Dreshkina).

"11. Melnik'eva, Chairman of the board, RSFSR Ministry of Culture."

At the end of 1982 SOVETSK correspondents met with A.I. Shkurko, deputy minister of culture of the RSFSR and executives of the ministry, who described the first concrete steps in terms of fulfillment of this decree.

Thus a Decision was adopted on the transfer of the estate complex in Bol'shiye Vyazemy near Moscow to the "Savvino-Storozhevskiy Monastery" Sanctuary-Museum in Zvenigorod. At the same time an instruction was issued to the restorers to complete the restoration of the Preobrazhenskij Cathedral in Vyazemy in 1983. In July 1982 GOMK's ambassadors headed by Candidate of Technical Sciences A.I. Ginzburgov opened an exhibition on the history of Bol'shiye Vyazemy.

The Soviet Army Central House undertook in the course of 1983 to put in a rational order the "Zakharov" estate--the former property of M.A. Gannibal--at which for several years running the young A.S. Pushkin spent the summer months with his parents.

These three specific actions bring closer the creation of a Moscow Area Pushkin museum complex.

Then A.I. Shkurba, deputy minister of culture of the RSFSR, and S.B. Khavinson, deputy chief of the Moscow Oblast Soviet Culture Main Administration, described the state of affairs with respect to the creation of the Shakhmatovo A.A. Blok State Sanctuary-Museum. It is gratifying that fulfillment of the RSFSR Council of Ministers decree on the creation of the A.A. Blok Sanctuary-Museum has, finally, begun to move. The Moscow Oblispolkum established protected zones of the sanctuary and drew up and approved the list of members of staff (as yet of only 10, it is true), however, not one of the positions had been filled as of the start of February, and there is still really no Shakhmatovo board of directors, yet in 1983 it is planned to embark on specific planning and restoration work and capital formation.

But the A.A. Blok Sanctuary-Museum was assigned an extremely low (4) category, but it is in this that much in its future activity, including the most important matter, in my view--the formation of a collective of competent, highly skilled employees--depends.

The question of the future of the estate of the brilliant Russian scientist D.I. Mendeleev--Boblovo--which is 7 kilometers from Shakhmatovo, which was raised by D.S. Likhachev, has not yet been resolved. There is only a year to go before Mendeleev's sesquicentennial, and the competent organizations--RSFSR Ministry of Culture and the Moscow Oblispolkum (with the participation of the USSR Ministry of Chemical Industry and the Academy of Sciences and the All-Union Chemical Society imeni D.I. Mendeleev) can no longer drag out the question of Boblovo's restoration, the less so in that its natural solution suggests itself--the merger of Boblovo and Shakhmatovo in a single state sanctuary-museum of two great sons of our land--D.I. Mendeleev and A.A. Blok--with the development of exhibitions on both restored estates.

Unfortunately, there has been no movement recently in the creation of the Blok and Gogol' museums in Moscow. The RSFSR Ministry of Culture, the press and public organizations, particularly the Writers Union, have not had a positive response from the Moscow City Soviet to the proposal for the creation of a Gogol' museum in the house in which he died and of the transfer of the Library imeni N.V. Gogol' to a neighboring building of the estate. Let us hope that the Moscow City Soviet will, nonetheless, find an opportunity to create on the fortunately preserved estate the sole Gogol' museum in Russia.

As far as the creation of memorial museum of Blok and the literature of the pre-October era in Moscow on Aleksey Tolstoy Street is concerned, the decision on its organization is not yet being fulfilled, although the State Literary Museum possesses perfectly unique material on the life and activity of the great poet in the period preceding the October Revolution and the creation of the poem "The Twelve," material which in the not-too-distant future will be seen by the residents of West Berlin and Britain, but which, alas, is as yet concealed, following the closure of the Blok exhibition, from our compatriots in the inaccessible collection of the State Literary Museum.

There was then a discussion of the fate of the memorial in which the heroes of the Battle of Kulikovo--the Herculean fighting men Peresvet and Oslabya--were buried.

Since 1933 this memorial has been located on the grounds of the Moscow "Dinamo" Plant and has long been completely neglected. The "progress" has up to now been, finally, the removal of the compressor station, which had been there all these years, from the memorial grounds.

All those present agreed that it is a great honor for the big Moscow plant to have such a memorial on its grounds. And for this reason it will be perfectly natural if following the restoration in the building of the ancient shrine housing the graves of the heroes of distant times a museum of the combat and labor glory of the descendants of Peresvet and Osl'yabya is created. The RSFSR Ministry of Culture suggests to the "Dinamo" workers cooperation in the difficult business of creation of the museum. But other versions of a solution of this problem, particularly the fencing off of the memorial from the plant grounds, are also being examined.

Further, the OGONEK correspondents were told of a special meeting which had been held for a final solution of the question of the Kovalev frescoes, which was dealt with in D.S. Likhachev's interview. A.S. Oreshkina, deputy chief of the Protection, Restoration and Use of Monuments Main Administration, reported that, having discussed the progress of restoration of the frescoes with representatives of Novgorod and with the restorer-artists A.P. and V.B. Grekov, the leaders of the RSFSR Ministry of Culture instructed the leadership of the Novgorod Sanctuary-Museum to move in the direction of the creation of a special museum of ancient Russian frescoes in the city. And A.I. Shkurko, deputy minister of culture, confirmed that it had been decided to exhibit the Kovalev frescoes under museum conditions. He also added that the frescoes museum should be created not only for the frescoes restored by the Grekovs but for the exhibition and storage under particularly favorable conditions of frescoes from other parts of Russia.

Undoubtedly, important practical steps have been taken for the solution of a number of problems dealt with in the article "The Memory of History Is Sacred". It is gratifying that matters have not been confined to general discussions but that specific actions have been undertaken connected with the protection of Russia's historical and cultural monuments. We cannot fail to be pleased that this question was deemed important and in need of a constructive solution by the RSFSR Council of Ministers and RSFSR Ministry of Culture. In this connection the recent RSFSR Council of Ministers decree (January 1983) on concentration of the leadership of the registration, protection, use, restoration and propaganda of the RSFSR's historical and cultural monuments (excluding documentary monuments) in the RSFSR Ministry of Culture could be decisive in this important matter.

The competence and professionalism of the comrades currently engaged in problems of the protection of historical and cultural monuments in the RSFSR Ministry of Culture persuades us of this.

As far as the unsolved questions raised in the "The Memory of History Is Sacred" publication are concerned, OGONEK intends to return to the problem of the creation of N.V. Gogol' and A.A. Blok museums in Moscow, to the fate of Mendeleyev's Bratskoye and to a whole number of other urgent problems awaiting the concern of

state authorities and the public--after all, preserving the folk memory and protecting and reviving relics of our history and culture demand vigilant attention!

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NATIONAL

UNWED MOTHERS NEED SUPPORT, UNDERSTANDING, READERS URGE

[Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA SOVETOV NARODNIKH DEPUTATOV SSSR in Russian 5 May 83 on page 3 carries a 1,250-word article titled "A Shoulder To Cry On" by I. Ovchinnikova. The article reports on reader response to a previous article in the newspaper describing the plight of unwed mothers and their children. By and large the readers offered support and understanding for these women and emphasized the need to treat the unwed mother and her child as human beings.

SCHOOLS SHOULD PREPARE YOUNG FOR FAMILY RESPONSIBILITY

[Editorial Report] Riga SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 6 May 83 on page 4 carries an 800-word article titled "Lessons for Children and Parents" by O. Malyaravichene. The article argues that many young people are not prepared to face the responsibilities of marriage and family life and therefore end up divorced. The article urges that schools institute classes in family life and responsibility as a way of preparing the young for their future roles as spouses and parents.

DICTIONARY OF RUSSIAN WRITERS IN PROCESS

[Editorial Report] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 April 83 publishes on page 3 a 600-word article by R. Ignat'yev titled "A Dictionary About Russian Writers (1800-1917)." The article describes the format of a new biographical dictionary to be published by SOVETSKAYA ENTSIKLOPEDIYA which will contain almost 1500 names of both well-known and lesser known Russian writers. The article states that the publication date of this dictionary is set for 1985-1987, and adds that the volume will be an "excellent aid for literary specialists as well as for the wide circle of Russian literature lovers." Mention was made of plans for another volume in the series, titled "Russian Soviet Writers." However, a projected time for completion was not given.

NATIONAL

INTERVIEW WITH SUPREME COURT'S SMOLENTSEV

[Editorial Report] PM310955 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 12, 21-27 March 1983 publishes on pages 6-7 under the heading "The Law Is Law for Everyone" a 3,000-word interview by Yevgeniy Zhdanov with Ye.A. Smolentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court. Blaming juvenile crime on "omissions and distortions in children's education" and on lack of parental interest, Smolentsev notes in reply to a question on the role of crime prevention that each person must be made aware of his civic duty and discusses the deterrent effect of the law and the need to introduce stricter accounting at enterprises where embezzlement of socialist property is rife. The supreme court, Smolentsev continues, receives many letters complaining that labor legislation is "too humane" and is abused by idlers and drunkards. Demands that this legislation be toughened are now being considered and "it is not out of the question that corresponding changes will be made to legislation." Finally Smolentsev discusses ways of enforcing the bar from certain professions imposed on some criminals, the factors taken into consideration in sentencing criminals and the struggle against phony character references designed to help those accused of crimes. In his reply to the last question, which raises the topic of professional integrity, Smolentsev states that "ability and resourcefulness are not enough for a lawyer--he needs crystal-clear honesty and party principle-mindedness."

CSO: 1800/1151

NATIONAL

BRIEFS

GORBACHEV REPORT ON LENIN PUBLISHED--The political literature publishing house has issued as a separate brochure the report by Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "Leninism is a Living Creative Teaching and a True Guide to Action." [Camera provides shots of brochure cover] This report was delivered at the festive meeting in Moscow devoted to the 113th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin on 22 April 1983. [From the Vremya Newscast] [Text] [ID290133 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 28 Apr 83]

CSO: 1500/1151

FRUNZE SYMPOSIUM ON USSR 60TH ANNIVERSARY REPORTED

Tashkent OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI V UZBEKISTANE in Russian No 2, Feb 83 (signed to press 8 Feb 83) p 40

[Article by L. P. Dyadyura: "Symposium of Young Historians"]

[Text] On 22-26 November 1982 Frunze was the site of a school-symposium of young scientists--historians from the socialist countries, on the topic "The Great October and the Formation of the USSR in Present-Day Ideological Struggle," devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

The symposium was organized by the Commission for Multilateral Cooperation of Academies of Sciences of the Socialist Countries, "The History of the Great October and the Subsequent Socialist Revolutions," the Scientific Council of the USSR AS [Academy of Sciences] and its Central Asian Section, the USSR AS Institute of History and the Kirghiz SSR AS.

The participants in the deliberations of the school-symposium were 40 experts on the October Revolution from all the Union republics (including 22 young scientists) and 10 from the socialist countries (Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland). Ten papers by Soviet scientists and 4 by foreign scientists (from Poland, Cuba, Vietnam, Mongolia) were presented. Young scientists presented their scientific communications written for this occasion.

Papers were presented by such leading experts on the October Revolution as Doctor of Historical Sciences Yu. I. Korablev, deputy chairman of the USSR AS Scientific Council on the Comprehensive Problem "History of the Great October Socialist Revolution," whose paper was titled "The Great October and the Establishment of the USSR"; Corresponding Members of the USSR AS K. K. Karakeyev (Institute of History, Kirghiz SSR AS), on "The Great October and the Historic Destiny of the Kirghiz People"; Doctor of Historical Sciences Yu. N. Afanas'yev (Higher Komsomol School), on "Methodological Problems of the Criticism of Bourgeois Historiography on the October Revolution"; S. T. Tabyshaliyev, Vice President of the Kirghiz SSR AS and Corresponding Member of the Kirghiz SSR AS, on "The Great October and the Development of Social Sciences in Kirghiziya"; Doctor of Historical Sciences V. P. Sherstobitov (Institute of History, USSR AS), on "The World-Historic Significance of the Experience of the USSR in Solving the Nationality Problem"; Doctor of Historical Sciences N. V. Romanovskiy (Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee), on "The Communist Party in the Three Russian Revolutions. Criticism of Sovietological Interpretations of the Problem"; Academician of the Belorussian SSR AS I. M. Ignatenko, on "The Contribution of the Working People of Belorussia to the Formation and Development of the USSR"; Doctor of Historical Sciences Yu. M. Gamretskiy (Institute of

History, Ukrainian SSR AS), on "The Working People of the Ukraine and the Road to the Establishment of the USSR"; Doctor of Historical Sciences N. M. Yakupov (Odessa University), on "The Great October and the Struggle for Peace and International Security." From the Uzbek SSR a paper on "The Peoples of the Soviet Orient and the Formation of the USSR" was presented by Doctor of Historical Sciences Kh. Sh. Inoyatov (Institute of History, Uzbek SSR AS), as was a scientific communication ("Creation of Mass National Democratic Organizations in Turkestan and Their Role in the Victory of the October Revolution) by O. A. Nazimov, research associate at the Institute of History, Uzbek SSR AS.

The work of the symposium was reported upon in PRAVDA as well as by the press, radio and television in the Kirghiz republic.

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PROCEEDINGS OF FRUNZE NATIONALITIES CONFERENCE REVIEWED

Frunze *SOVITSKAYA KIRGIZIYA* in Russian 1 Feb 83 pp 2-3

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences I. Semenov, deputy director of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Institute of Party History: "Dialectic of the Soviet Way of Life"]

[Text] Having made an all-around analysis of the development of the socialist way of life, the 26th CPSU Congress again pointed to the need for a further increase in the creative cooperation of the representatives of different branches of social science and the coordination of their efforts in the interests of an in-depth revelation of the regularities of a consistent refinement of the mature socialist society.

The republic's party organization has accumulated positive experience of such research and wide-ranging creative discussions within the framework of all-union theoretical conferences of urgent problems of our society's contemporary socio-political development held in conjunction with the USSR Academy of Sciences.

An important monograph--"Sovetskiy narod--stroitel' kommunizma" [The Soviet People--Builder of Communism]--which ran to two editions--in Frunze and in Moscow in the "Nauka" Publishing House--was published on the basis of the material of such a conference devoted to an analysis of the problems connected with the history of the coming into being and further development of the new social and international community--the Soviet people.

The second all-union conference of representatives of different branches of the country's social science on just as urgent a problem--"The International and the National in the Socialist Way of Life"--which was devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, was held in Frunze in September 1981.

Its scientific-theoretical level is determined by the principal papers delivered by T.U. Usubaliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, and Academician P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Various aspects of the topic were examined in almost 350 scientific reports in the channel of the fundamental propositions of these papers, which reveal methodological problems and the guiding and directing role of the CPSU in the further development of our way of life.

a summary collective work which on the basis of Marxist-Leninist methodology investigates different aspects of a strengthening of the unity of the international and the national in the Soviet socialist way of life was also prepared on the basis of the material of this conference.*

Its urgency is determined both by the requirements of a further refinement of Soviet socialism within the multinational state and the development of the socialist countries' close cooperation in the international arena and the tasks of active struggle against the attempts of bourgeois and opportunist ideology to distort the essence of our way of life, including attempts under the flag of the discovery of "models" of socialism allegedly taking account of peoples' national specifics.

The problem of the socialist way of life and its development in the USSR is, as has already been mentioned, essentially a composite problem attracting the attention of many social sciences. Only such an approach to its solution can produce palpable results and, what is most important, indicate specific practical tasks for party-organizational and ideological-educational work.

It was precisely a comprehensive approach to the solution of the large list of questions of this very urgent scientific problem which enabled the group of authors to analyze in close interconnection the coming into being and refinement of the socialist way of life and the consistent strengthening of the unity of the international and the national therein. This dialectic can be traced in all spheres of the vital activity of the Soviet society as an integral system and at all levels of its social organization.

The socialist way of life is a fundamentally new phenomenon in man's history. It has enshrined the victory of the Great October, the great achievements of socialism and the principles and rules of social existence and the organization of the vital activity of the socialist society which contribute to the formation of all that is best and humane in Soviet people. It affords the working people the most extensive social prospects and the highest spiritual and moral values and ideals.

The way of life category provides an opportunity for concretizing a general (synonymously described) of this social system or the other and makes it possible to portray it with all the singularities of economic, ideological and cultural and also domestic, family and other social relations.

A merit of the book's authors is the amplification and extension of this category of scientific communism. Examining the way of life from consistently class-based positions, the authors define it as a summary description of the vital activity of the people's masses, classes, social strata, nations and personalities of the socialist type in all spheres of social life. This definition emphasizes the synthetic nature of the way of life category and sums up certain results of scholars' many years of discussion of this question.

* "International'noye i natsional'noye v sotsialisticheskoy obshchestvennoy zhizni sovetskogo naroda" [The International and the National in the Soviet People's Socialist Way of Life], under the general editorship of Ts.A. Stepanyan and A.E. Karapetov, Frunze, "Kyrgyzstan," 1982, p. 635.

The socialist way of life reveals the sum of the most essential features of socialist economy, socialist social relations and the material and spiritual life of people, social groups, nations and the society as a whole. The Soviet way of life is our entire day-to-day work, everyday life and culture.

The creative activity of the party, soviet, business, trade union and mass media authorities is directly and immediately connected with the accomplishment of the tasks of the refinement and development of the socialist way of life.

An important merit of the publication in question is the fact that in the large complex of problems which it tackles a special place has been assigned to a disclosure of the party's multifaceted theoretical and practical activity with respect to the formation and further refinement of the socialist way of life. Viewing the socialist way of life in close interconnection with the fundamental features of mature socialism as an integral system, the 26th CPSU Congress determined a specific program of the further development of its material and spiritual bases. On the basis of an analysis of the specific practice of the work of the republic party organization the book reveals the principal stages and paths of its inception under the specific conditions of the Central Asian republics and shows the most important aspects of the life of a society of mature socialist relations.

"Socialist internationalism," T.U. Usubaliyev emphasizes in the book's second chapter, "was and remains an objective force of the development of Soviet Kirghizia and the other fraternal republics and the source of our remarkable successes. The working people of Soviet Kirghizia, like all Soviet people, know this full well and link all their achievements in communist building with a further intensification of the process of internationalization of the economy and sociopolitical and spiritual life" (p 60).

The Soviet people--a new international socioeconomic community--the book emphasizes, are the exponent of the new socialist way of life, which has become firmly established together with the completed building of developed socialism. The Soviet way of life took shape as a qualitatively new social phenomenon and is the way of life of the multinational Soviet people. It is the result of the revolutionary-transforming activity of the working class, Soviet peasantry, people's intelligentsia and all peoples of our country under the leadership of the Communist Party. The Soviet way of life, which is socialist in content, is profoundly international.

The unity of the socialist production mode, basis and superstructure conditioned the nature of the Soviet way of life. Socialism, which has become firmly established in social relations, primarily in the economy, is the basis on which the fundamentally uniform features of the way of life of all nations and nationalities of the Soviet country were formed. These include primarily labor free of exploitation, a high level of the sociopolitical assertiveness of the masses, collectivism, the friendship of the peoples, socialist patriotism and internationalism, communist high-mindedness and social optimism. These features are manifested distinctively in a different concrete form among different peoples, and furthermore, these singularities, in turn, influence the further formation of common features of the Soviet way of life.

being in its principal fundamental elements uniform for all Soviet people, it is at the same time true that the socialist way of life in its concrete manifestations possesses certain specific features and is expressed in them and through them. Traditions which had taken shape earlier, national mentality, language, family-marital relations and singularities connected with demography and natural-geographical conditions figure among such features. All this imparts a definite, specific nature to Soviet people's way of life and makes it well-adjusted.

The ideological unity of the national and international in the Soviet way of life does not mean a distinction in the national or, on the other hand, counterposing it to the international. It expresses the harmonious combination of these two aspects. A very great service of our Lenin Party is that it found the most brilliant form of the combination of the nations' national and international interests, namely, the rapprochement of the nations on the basis of their prosperity and progress through rapprochement. These processes emerge from the very nature of the Soviet social and state system and are an objective regularity of evolution.

This fundamental and most characteristic feature of the party's Leninist nationality policy determining the paths of the further development of the ideological unity of the international and the national in the socialist way of life was emphasized with new force in the report of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR: "The most prudent use of the natural and labor resources and climatic singularities of each republic and the most rational inclusion of this potential in the all-union potential--this is what is of the greatest benefit to each region and each nation and nationality, as, equally, the entire state."

Yu.V. Andropov's report also emphasized as a task of paramount importance the need to persistently seek and find methods and forms of work corresponding to today's requirements which make it possible to make the mutual enrichment of the cultures even more fruitful and to afford all people even greater access to all that is best that is provided by the culture of each of our peoples.

Emphasizing that the strengthening of the unity of the international and the national in all spheres of the socialist way of life proceeds in an inseparable connection with the development of the Soviet society's socio-class structure, the authors rightly point to the fundamental significance of an analysis of the developing trends which are occurring therein at the stage of mature socialism. Eight chapters of the third section of the book are devoted to such an analysis. The authors emphasize the special role of the working class, which in material strength and production and sociopolitical experience occupies the leading place in each republic. Two important features concerning the working class are noted: its growth in all the national republics and other national-territorial forms and the stable trend of a constant rise in the relative significance of workers of indigenous nationality. This has conditioned the fact that the working class as a whole has firmly occupied the leading position in the life of all the socialist nations.

The book also contains a wealth of material characterizing the fundamental changes which are occurring in the life of the Soviet people and people's intelligentsia.

The refinement of society's social structure is portrayed in the book in direct connection with the development of the Soviet multinational state of all the people, which is a most important factor of the strengthening of the friendship of the peoples and the development of the new socio-class community of our time.

An analysis of the refinement of state forms of control on the basis of the development of Soviet national statehood and the genuine burgeoning of socialist democracy persuades us once again of the profound soundness and scientific substantiation of party policy, which is aimed under the conditions of mature socialism not at the weakening but further strengthening of statehood and the full disclosure of socialist democracy.

The truly tremendous changes in Soviet people's spiritual makeup which have occurred under the leadership of the CPSU in the process of the building of socialism and communism, the book's sixth section emphasizes, demand of the party organizations and the party's ideological personnel the concentration of attention on current problems of the working people's patriotic and international education, which performs an active, effective role in the consolidation of the friendship of the peoples, the rapprochement of the nations and the development of the socialist way of life.

These new problems consist, in particular, of the need to bring the style, forms and methods of all work on the international education of the masses fully into line with the requirements of mature socialism. "A convincing, concrete portrayal of our achievements, a serious analysis of the new problems constantly being engendered by life and freshness of thought and word," Yu.N. Andropov pointed out, "this is the way to a refinement of our entire propaganda, which should always be truthful and realistic and also interesting and intelligible and, consequently, more effective."

The thorough scientific analysis of the problems of the development of the socialist way of life and the consolidation of the unity of the international and the national fronts, which is based on the granite foundation of Marxist-Leninist methodology, and the authors' conclusions and propositions on these questions determine the significance of the book in question.

The role of this summary work is determined not only by its indisputable scientific merits but also its strict party-mindedness and precise presentation of the immediate and long-term tasks of the working people's communist education.

The book will be of undoubted interest both to theoretical personnel and practical workers of the party, state and industrial machinery and all those studying problems of developed socialism, national relations at their current level and the policy of the Lenin Party.

REGIONAL

PROBLEMS IN FORMATION OF RAYON'S IN LITHUANIA ASSOCIATION

Vilnius AVETHEAYA LITVA in Russian 15 Mar 83 p 2

[Round-table discussion on rayon agroindustrial associations organized by IASS and EL'TA and held in Radvilishkiy Rayon: "Rayon Agroindustrial Association--Problems of Formation"]

[Text] "To develop in every possible way economic and socialist initiative of kolkhozes, sovkhoses and all the other enterprises and organizations of the agroindustrial complex..." (From the USSR Food Program.)

Rayon agroindustrial associations are taking their first steps. With what they began in Lithuania, now regional and sectorial principles of management are combined and the rayon link is strengthened, contribute to the further improvement of agriculture and as a whole solve the tasks set by the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Plenum. A round-table discussion on these questions and on problems of RAPO formation was held in Radvilishkiy Rayon, which is one of the first in the republic to embark on management in the new way. This discussion was organized on the initiative of the Telegraph Agency of the Soviet Union (TASS) and the Lithuanian Telegraph Agency (EL'TA).

On the territory are to be found 18 kolkhozes, 14 sovkhoses and other state farms. Each of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses has on the average 3,700 hectares of agricultural land, which comparatively is not bad but quite uneven in quality. Seventy thousand hectares of the almost 100,000 hectares of the total area of the rayon's agricultural land consist of plowland.

The rayon, like the republic as a whole, specializes in the production of dairy products and meat. A total of 371 quintals of milk and 161 quintals of meat were produced last year in the public sector per hundred hectares of agricultural land. Per hectare yield of grain crops amounted to on the average 10.2 quintals. This is one of the best indicators in Lithuania.

In the round-table discussion RAPO representative A. Divakas, who is the first deputy chairman of the rayon Ispolkom and chief of the agricultural administration, spoke of and described the agroindustrial association created at the

beginning of this year. In addition to all the farms, it included the rayon organizations for supply, use of chemicals, land improvement, construction, timber management, organizations and enterprises for procurement and processing of agricultural products. The RAPO council has 42 members. The overwhelming majority of the council consists of chairmen of kolkhozes, directors of sovkhoses and other representatives of agricultural production.

"From the very first, the association embarked on the solution of urgent tasks," A. Chyvas emphasized. "One of the chief tasks today is the successful completion of wintering of livestock. The council faces the acute question of boosting the productivity of the milk herd and added weight of cattle in fattening and quality of animal-husbandry production."

The nonuniform level of development of animal husbandry and its intensification is due to a significant degree to a lack of fodder on some farms. Here quite appropriately, an initiative was provided by Hero of Socialist Labor A. Malinauskas, chairman of Draugas Kolkhoz, who suggested that fodder stocks in the rayon be redistributed to the advantage of those needing them most. This on the decision of the council is now being done. Thus, the same Draugas Kolkhoz turned over to Shaukotas Kolkhoz more than 1,000 tons of quality silage on the basis of interfarm accounts.

"This fodder would have been also useful for our kolkhoz," A. Malinauskas joined the discussion. "But the general situation on the rayon's animal-husbandry farms required taking this particular action. An inspection showed that this decision of the council was correct and many farms have already carried it out. It was not necessary to wait for results: cows' milk yield for January and February compared to the same period of last year increased on an average of more than 50 kilograms for the rayon. Incidentally, this high indicator was achieved to a significant degree through increased yields at lagging farms."

"Economic initiative and enterprise," A. Chyvas, the RAPO chairman, continued, "are becoming a guarantee of more successful solution of a number of other problems as well. The rayon's farms could have hardly achieved positive improvements in preparation of equipment for sowing if a unified stock of spare parts had not been created. Previously they lay gathering dust among the "provident" ones, while other farms sought them day and night. RAPO control over distribution of spare parts has radically changed the state of affairs. Moreover, farms whose repair shops are poorly provided received on the decision of the council higher limits for the restoration of parts and units of agricultural machinery at enterprises coming under the State Committee for Selkhoztekhnika. The problem of providing all farms with first-class seeds for spring crops and perennial grasses, first of all legumes and clovers was also completely solved by means of mutual assistance."

When reference was made to preparation of equipment for harvest work, G. Zhvikas, the leading machine operator from Komunaras Kolkhoz, was concerned.

"This year, we truly did not experience any major difficulties in the overhauling of machines," he said. "This is good. But how and where are we to get

wide-span units for our big tractors, which are far from being used to their full capabilities? We are trying to make them ourselves, but this is not the right solution for the problem--too much time is lost, and we still would not be able to provide all the tractors with the homemade units. The fact is that we are expending a lot of effort, do not use fuel thriftily by making narrow runs, and we compact and ruin the soil. Is it not time for industry and the union Selkhoztekhnika to assume these concerns?"

"In the two months of its operation, RAPO naturally has been unable to take hold of the entire complex of basic problems," P. Shidlauskas, first secretary of the party raykom, joined in the conversation. "But, as we see, a beginning has been made. Today the raykom and its agricultural department are applying all their efforts to prevent the organizing period from turning into a drawn out buildup. First of all, we are directing the RAPO to strengthen intersectorial ties in every possible way. All organizations and enterprises of the rayon, included in the agroindustrial association, should be equally interested with the farms in the end result of their production work. From now on when the question is raised at the raykom bureau of the state of affairs in animal husbandry or crop production--be it milk yields, cattle weight increases, yield of fields--accounts and accountability will have to be provided for this according to the party line not only by heads of kolkhozes and sovkhoses but by their RAPO partners as well.

"In the rayon, permits for the brigade contract on the leading farms were issued both in animal husbandry and in field cropping. But there are many gaps in this work. We so far have not solved and evidently will be unable to solve without the proper aid from economists and scientists the problem of how to use cost accounting and the job contract plus bonus pay at important stages of work, let us say, in sowing, looking after crops, taking in of the harvest. But the RAPO must deal with this directly. The raykom provides it with full freedom of action as we look upon surveillance in operational affairs as an unsound practice. All-round assistance to the association in its establishment and in the development of style of operation based on economic methods and collective democratic principles is another matter. This is our primary concern for the present. We also see success of the work in proper selection and placement of cadres.

"The party raykom has acted with great responsibility in regard to forming of the RAPO council. We recommended that it include the most prestigious and enterprising people. Heads of agricultural production, who did not feel the spirit of the news, are being succeeded by highly qualified specialists with initiative."

"It was correctly pointed out that the RAPOs are in need of considerable assistance from economists," B. Poshkus, the director of the Lithuanian Scientific-Research Institute of Agricultural Economics, said. "A basis for the solution of the arising problems has already been provided. The farms of Radvilishkskiy Rayon, as well as of the entire republic, are classified under four economic groups for differentiation of markups for purchase prices. Thus the natural and economic conditions of each farm are taken into consideration. The RAPO council must without fail take this into consideration in concrete supervision

of agriculture. Your rayon was a pioneer in the republic in organizing an association of the agrochemical service on interfarm bases as well as in developing a comprehensive model of rayon planning, which determines basic long-term parameters of development of each kolkhoz and sovkhos and specialization and concentration of production in them, the place for building of settlements and production centers and so forth. Every effort should be applied to the RAPO so that the model of rayon planning is realized. This would contribute to deepening of interfarm cooperation.

"As we know, as of January of this year purchase prices have been raised for a number of products of agriculture and animal husbandry. The RAPO council must decide how the produced additional revenue should be used with maximum yield basically for expansion of the production base of the farms in order to ensure acceleration of scientific-technical progress, reduction of production cost and solution of rural social problems."

"In particular, we have barely touched social problems," V. Normantas, the chief of the agriculture department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, continued this thought. "It should be pointed out that the RAPO of Radvilishkiskiy Rayon has a pretty good heritage. Much has been done on the farms in resettling farmers in well-equipped settlements and in creating a network of intrafarm roads. Children's preschool institutions, public-catering enterprises, stores and houses of culture have been built or are being erected. Knowing the production indicators of the rayon, we can confidently say that a direct connection exists between concern for the individual and his return in labor.

"It should be considered positive that the party raykom has directed the RAPO to solve not only current but also cardinal problems on which the success of the food program and the fulfillment of the decisions of the May and November (1982) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee on the whole depend. Let us just take the question of bolstering low-profitability farms. The initiative of Draugas Kolkhoz in providing assistance to its economically weak neighbor in the rayon has assumed a planned character and encompassed the entire production and social sphere. This pertains to aid in construction, the creation of seed sectors and an animal breeding nucleus, reconstruction and modernization of animal-husbandry farms, technical workshops, the introduction of advanced methods and progressive technologies of production and the art of management. Experienced specialists from leading farms go to work at lagging ones.

"This valuable initiative, which was born specifically in Radvilishkiskiy Rayon, was approved by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, which recommended it for wide-scale introduction in the republic. Today in practically all rayons, economically weak farms have obtained reliable partners which, on the basis of contracts concluded before the end of the five-year plan, will help them overcome difficulties and lagging behind.

"We understand that all the RAPO partners have their difficulties, and it is easier to use objective reasons to explain them. But the truest road to overcoming them is not to blame each other but to combine efforts in the spirit

of comradeship. Things will move only when all the members of the agroindustrial association achieve mutual understanding and jointly put into operation internal reserves. We are now directing the attention of party raykoms and all communists to this.

"To keep track of sprouting new developments in the operation of the RAPO, to give broad publicity to helpful experience and valuable initiatives--such is the task set at the present time before raykoms, their agriculture departments, primary party organizations of farms and all enterprises coming under the agroindustrial complex of the republic. A big role in this has been assigned to our mass information media, which are called upon to make their contribution to breaking down interdepartmental barriers, obsolete views and the creation of a new moral and psychological climate."

"The creation of rayon agroindustrial associations is something new and for this reason difficult to some extent," Yu. Bernatavichyus, chairman of the Commission on Questions of the Agroindustrial Complex of the Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers and deputy chairman of the republic Council of Ministers, stated. "For this reason, necessary preparatory work has been carried out in the republic. In the organizations of ministries and departments included in the agroindustrial complex, the administrative apparatus has been simplified, its superfluous units have been eliminated, which has made it possible to do away with more than 1,600 positions. Today most questions relating to the economic operation of kolkhozes, sovkhoses and enterprises processing agricultural products or providing these or those services are already being resolved directly by the councils of rayon agroindustrial associations.

"Initial RAPO steps show that the new organs of management have taken the correct route and are contributing to the intensification of agricultural production.

"But as in any new undertaking, problems arise. The work of party organs and the Commission on Questions of the Agroindustrial Complex of the Presidium of the republic Council of Ministers is aimed at their solution. At the same time, it is necessary to agree with the wishes expressed at our round table in regard to union organs. Specifically, the question of the content of the working apparatus of rayon agroindustrial associations has not been definitively resolved, the procedure for forming and utilizing the resources of centralized RAPO funds has not been determined, and no position exists on these funds. Actually as of now, the manner of planning and material and technical supply in the agroindustrial complex has not been decided. The problem of improving economic interrelations of rayon agrochemical services and the State Committee for Selkhoztekhnika with kolkhozes and sovkhoses as well as with enterprises producing mineral fertilizers is awaiting the quickest possible solution.

"At the present time, in working on the reorganization of management of agricultural production, we check all our practical operations against the targets of the USSR Food Program. Our republic faces a concrete task--during the 11th Five-Year Plan to bring up average meat production (in dressed weight) to 500,000 tons and during the 12th to 590,000 tons and milk respectively to

2.8 and 3 million tons. The average milk yield per cow on farms of all categories is to be increased by 1990 to 3,500 kilograms per year. Major tasks of increasing grain production also exist in the oblast. During the present five-year plan, its average yearly gross production must be increased to 3.2 million tons and during the 12th to 3.6 million tons. A start has been made for attainment of this goal."

7697

CSO: 1800/991

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN PRIVATE PLOTS LACK AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Mar 83 p 2

[Article by Amiran Dzhibuti, department head at Institute of Economics and Law of Academy of Sciences of Georgian SSR and Candidate of Economic Sciences and Nugzar Tsomaya, graduate student: "A Garden Tractor"]

[Text] The modern stage in agricultural development is characterized by the extensive use of the achievements of scientific-technical progress. More improved and highly productive means of labor and all-round mechanization of operations associated with the tending of the more important agricultural crops are being introduced into operations in all areas. The level of mechanization in animal husbandry and feed production is increasing. However, these changes are taking place mainly in public production. Unfortunately, the problem of supplying the private plots with mechanization equipment has not been studied in detail in our republic, nor has it yet become a subject for discussion.

And indeed it is no secret that the private economy is a component part of the national economic agrarian-industrial complex and its output constitutes a worthy addition to the output of the public farms -- one fourth of all of the republic's agricultural output is produced here.

The development of the private economy is of great importance to the rural population. It represents a source for obtaining food products and a considerable amount of monetary income.

According to data supplied by the TsSU [Central Statistical Administration] for the Georgian SSR, the private plots produced the following quantities of products in 1981: citrus fruit -- 241,800 tons, grapes -- 545,900 tons, fruit -- 369,800 tons, corn grain -- 128,300 tons, meat (in live weight) -- 82,700 tons, eggs -- 224 million, wool -- 3,400 tons and milk -- 350,400 kilograms.

A trend was noted towards growth in the state procurements of agricultural products from the population. It bears mentioning that productivity on the private plots is higher than that for the public farms. For example, the cropping power for all types of field crop husbandry products is higher by a factor of 1.5-2 on the private plots.

The rates of growth for the production of the principal types of agricultural products on the private plots are high. Compared to 1971, for example, the production of citrus fruit on private plots in 1981 increased by a factor of 4.5, grapes -- by 2.2, fruit -- by 1.3, grain corn -- by 1.7, vegetables -- by 12.3 percent, wool -- by 48 and milk by 23 percent.

It is noted that such growth in the production of agricultural products resulted not from the introduction of mechanization equipment but rather from growth in the intensity of labor. At the same time, as computations have shown, the expenditures of manual labor are very great in the private economy, a factor which is explained for the most part by the absence of the appropriate equipment.

The nomenclature of equipment being produced specially for the private economy presently numbers approximately 50 items. However, of this number only one fifth actually appear as means for the mechanization of labor. The population uses some of these items of equipment such as gasoline powered saws, electrical pumps, electrical separators and knapsack sprayers. The remaining items of technical equipment are produced in small quantities and are used very little.

According to the computations by specialists, the labor expenditures on private plots for the production of certain products are roughly two times higher than the labor expended for the same type and volume of products on the public farms.

On the private plots, a considerable portion of the land resources is not utilized owing to poor contours and inaccessibility to large-scale equipment. Thus many rural families limit the number of livestock they maintain on their plots and some show no desire to have any livestock whatsoever.

Under such conditions it is necessary to develop and introduce into the daily routine of the rural population various types of mechanized implements machines and light equipment which will facilitate labor on the private plots and raise its effectiveness and the interest of the population in developing it still further.

In order to raise the level of mechanization on the private plots, it will be necessary to introduce such items of light mechanization as the Rioni-2 tractor, a multiple-purpose small-scale wheeled tractor, various types of motorized units, electrically operated hoes, hole diggers and many others.

The use of light mechanization equipment on the private plots will raise labor productivity sharply, lower labor expenditures per unit of output and produce a savings in working time, a factor which is of considerable importance to public production under conditions involving a shortage of labor resources.

We have computed the anticipated savings in labor expenditures resulting from the use of certain types of mechanization equipment. For example, when use is made on the private plots of EM-12 electrically operated hoes for loosening the inter-row spacings of vegetable crops, a savings of 5,400 man-hours is realized in labor expenditures, a hand-operated motorized cultivator on plantations of perennial plantings -- 13,904, a KPM-1 hand-operated motorized

mowing machine for mowing annual grasses -- 9,225, when use is made of an FRTs-1 citrus fruit fumigator -- 132,603, a motorized citrus fruit sprayer for Bordeaux mixture -- 77,397 and when spraying an oil emulsion concentrate -- 120,004 man-hours and so forth.

The rural and municipal (members of collective horticultural-vegetable raising associations who have tracts of land) population, kolkhoz members and sovkhos workers who operate private plots have real requirements for light mechanization equipment. And importance is attached to ensuring that this equipment is produced in adequate quantities. The satisfaction of the population's requirements for this mechanization equipment is of great socio-economic importance.

Computations confirm the fact that the use of just miniature tractors and motorized units alone on the private plots lower labor expenditures by roughly 600 million man-hours annually. In addition, the rural residents are finding more free time and this tends to raise their creative and social activity, it will promote an increase in labor productivity on the public farms and it will weaken the tendency towards migration. Even more important is the fact that these measures will ensure growth in the production volumes for the agricultural products and this will make it possible to satisfy more completely the population's requirements for them and industry's requirements for raw materials.

During the May and November (1982) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the 10th and 11th Plenums of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, a great amount of attention was given to the development of the private plots. This constitutes an important reserve for carrying out the food program and maximum use must be made of it.

7026

CSO: 1800/1046

REGIONAL

KIRGHIZ PRESS ATTACKS WESTERN SCHOLARSHIP ON CENTRAL ASIA

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 14 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by V. Kiyutin, senior staff academician, Institute of Philosophy and Law, Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences: "Under Another Flag, On the Front Lines of the Ideological Struggle"]

[Text] We have now seen in the West the appearance of a book by A. Bennigsen and Ye. [as published] Uimbush [S. Enders Wimbush], published in English in Chicago and London, entitled "Muslim National Communism. A Revolutionary Strategy for the Colonial World." Even a cursory familiarization with it leads one to the conclusion that for a title the book cries out for the label customarily put on a bottle of dangerous chemicals: "Warning: Poison!" The book is literally "larded" with anti-Soviet ideas, from the genealogy of so-called "Muslim" communism to the Sovietologists' conclusions.

The authors exert themselves to the single end of proving that a "Muslim" communism, a synthesis of socialism, nationalism and Islam, has emerged in the national republics of Central Asia as a kind of alternative to real socialism in the USSR. J. Critchlow [Dzh. Kritchlou], former director of the U.S. Radio Information Committee, inclines to the same view. These Sovietologists are not in the least shamefaced about truisms concerning the spiritual life of a society, which have it that nationalism and internationalism are mutually exclusive ideologies and, accordingly, that there can be no talk of harmonizing them.

What arguments will these Sovietologists not adduce in defense of their preposterous thesis! In attempting such a defense, Bennigsen and Wimbush are occasionally led to offer us some true curiosities: together with the works of Marx and Engels, they say, we will find on the bookshelf of the native inhabitant of Central Asia the Turkic epics "Alpamysh" and "Manas" (?!). Sovietologists are "transforming" even monuments of the ancient architecture of the peoples of Central Asia into bastions of nationalism, what with the fact, they say, that work on the restoration of these sites during the Soviet period has once again reminded Soviet Muslims of their common historical past and of what distinguishes them from other peoples of the USSR, above all from the Russian people. Critchlow cites works by Central Asian scholars, historians for the most part, dealing with problems in the prerevolutionary history of this region, the cultures represented here and characteristics distinguishing the building of socialism in Central Asia. These scholars, it is said, "allude" in their works to the existence in this region of a "Muslim" communism more attractive for export to countries in Asia and Africa than communism in its "European" form.

Any speculation on the part of bourgeois falsifiers concerning a common historical past for the peoples of Soviet Central Asia, the specific nature of the building of socialism here or the studies of Central Asian scholars represents an attempt to transport ideological contraband under another flag.

The victorious Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia opened the most important phase in the history of our country and its numerous peoples—the phase of the building of socialism. All the peoples of Russia, peoples at different stages of social development, were sucked into a whirlpool of profound social-economic and cultural transformations. While the center of the country had already achieved a certain success in economic and cultural development by that time,.... "Look at the map of the RSFSR," V. I. Lenin wrote, "North of Vologda, southeast of Rostov-on-Don and Saratov, south of Orenburg and Omsk and north of Tomsk stretch the most immense expanses, in which one could locate dozens of enormous cultural states. And throughout all these expanses reigns backwardness, half-primitive and even the most primitive conditions."

The uneven development of some regions of the country is rooted in history and reflects the uniqueness of the historical fortunes of the various peoples.

It is entirely natural that the peculiarities of the historical past of the peoples of the USSR could not but exert a certain influence upon the rates, periods and forms of the socialist transformations here. Kirghiziya, for example, made the transition to socialism, bypassing the stage of capitalism. The cultural revolution here was distinguished by the exceptional complexity of the tasks involved, a complexity stemming from the general illiteracy of the population and the absence of any previously existing schools offering secular education and a Kirghiz written language. Mass collectivization here lagged behind the pace in the central regions of the country etc.

These questions have received comprehensive treatment at the hands of historians, philosophers and economists of the republics of Central Asia, to include those of our own republic as well. While they do point out the unique features of the process of building socialism in the region in their studies, scholars stress the general laws governing the development of the new society. No scholarly study can dispense with detailed analysis and confirmation of the laws governing the building of this society or establishing the community of the historical fates of all peoples of the USSR. There are absolutely no "allusions" to any so-called "Muslim" communism in any of the works of these scholars.

Socialism was built in the republics of Central Asia in full accordance with Lenin's brilliant plan for building socialism in the USSR, which called for the industrialization of the country, cooperation in agriculture, a cultural revolution and strengthening the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The exceedingly rich fund of practical revolutionary experience of the peoples of the USSR and of the countries of the socialist commonwealth has shown convincingly that, what with all the diversity in the historical conditions for the building of socialism in one particular country or national region or another, there is no, and there can be no, socialism in any local or regional, that is, "European", "Asiatic", "Arab" etc., form.

Behind all the phrase-mongering of the Sovietologists about the existence of a "Muslim" communism in the republics of Central Asia is clearly to be seen the mask of bourgeois

theories oriented toward refuting the laws governing the building of communism in different countries and breaking up the world socialist system and the monolithic multinational Soviet state.

The falsifiers' logic breaks down again in connection with the "Alpamysh" and "Manas" epics and ancient architectural monuments. Bennigsen [Alexandre Bennigsen] and Wimbush write in all seriousness that "the Soviet government has put itself out enormous expenditures on education to eradicate Pan-Turanian and Pan-Islamic attitudes among Soviet Muslims and to force the Central Asian peoples to look upon themselves in the ethnographic and cultural sense as something less than a Turkic community."

But doesn't any competent, literate person take an interest in the history of his own people and their culture? And isn't it, after all, true that studies of a national epic and restoration of monuments of antiquity would naturally stir the liveliest interest in the distant past?

Now if you follow the Bennigsen and Wimbush work, it turns out that the revival of an ancient culture "stimulates" Pan-Turanian ideology and Pan-Islamic attitudes among the indigenous inhabitants of Central Asia. The logic of the falsifiers leads inevitably to acceptance of the fact that with one hand the Soviet government rooted out the weeds of nationalist ideology, while with the other it has "sown" them. Now, is this not absurd?

The assertions of the Sovietologists concerning a "growing" system of underground Islam in the republics of Central Asia are ridiculous. Why underground? Why, they say, the Communist Party has "banned" the religious beliefs of the peoples of this region. Meanwhile, it is well known that there is religious liberty in the USSR, that there is legislation on religious cults in force and that for believing Muslims there exist functioning religious institutions.

Now a few words concerning the "aggressiveness of Muslim communism" in the republics of Central Asia. A literal reading of the title of the Bennigsen and Wimbush book leaves no doubt that it "is a revolutionary strategy for the colonial world." In Critchlow's view, "Muslim" communism is also intended for "export." But where, in what documents of the CPSU or the Soviet government, have these falsifiers read that the Soviet Union is trying to "export" socialism? The CPSU has emphasized repeatedly that it opposes any export of revolution whatsoever, what with the fact that a socialist revolution requires the maturation of internal conditions for social transformations.

Events of recent years have shown that if there is anybody imposing his own beliefs on other countries and political regimes pleasing to him, this person will be found in the form above all of the capitalist states led by the United States. Who is preventing the Afghan people, who won their freedom in the April Revolution of 1978, from enjoying the fruits of that revolution? Who is it that is helping the Salvadoran regime "straitjacket" the Salvadoran people's liberation movement? The answer is the same in both cases—imperialism!

In contradiction to their notion of a "Muslim" communism intended for export, the falsifiers point out with malicious delight that "Soviet Muslims regretfully acknowledge the bankruptcy of their claims to leadership of revolutionary forces in the colonial world." The Soviet republics of Central Asia are now, they say, no model

for the countries of Asia and Africa to emulate in solving their many social-economic and political problems.

Here things plainly misfire! For one thing, the Soviet Union has never pretended to the leadership of a revolutionary liberation movement in a foreign country. Secondly, the great number of official delegations, government, political and social figures and journalists and writers from countries in Asia and Africa visiting the republics of Central Asia each year, including Kirghiziya, themselves lay stress on the idea that in many respects, Soviet Central Asia is for them a model to be emulated in solving their most important problems of social development. From September 22 to 25, 1982, for example, Frunze was the site of the International Conference of Journalists marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and attended by representatives from Asia, Africa, Europe and America. Many conference participants, among them Vole Gurmu, representative of the Association of Ethiopian Journalists, Dzhayashila Rao, general secretary of the Federation of Telling Journalists of India, Bambun Kaba, director of Guinea's Radio Program Service [all names transliterated], and many others referred to the enormous importance of the USSR's experience in solving the national problem for many of the formerly oppressed peoples of the world.

These are a few historical facts stripped of any anti-Soviet incrustation.

8963

CSO: 1830/225

REGIONAL

FOURTH VOLUME OF TAJIK SOVIET ENCYCLOPEDIA DESCRIBED

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 22 Apr 83 p 3

[TadzhikTA communique: "Fourth Volume of the Encyclopedia"]

[Text] /On the occasion of Lenin's anniversary the fourth volume of the TSE [Tajik Soviet Encyclopedia] has been published by the editorial team of the TSE and the Dushanbe typographers./ [printed in boldface]

Like its predecessors, this new volume contains extensive factual and theoretical materials and is richly illustrated. The articles deal with the accomplishments of the Tajik nation under Soviet rule in various fields of the national economy, science and cultural construction. It is stressed that the achievements of the republic's working people in economic and cultural construction became possible thanks to the Leninist nationality policy of the CPSU, the Leninist friendship of nations. These topics are illuminated in detail in the articles devoted to the capital of the USSR--Moscow as well as to individual Union republics (Lithuania, Moldavia) and major Soviet writers and poets such as V. Mayakovsky, A. Lakhuti, M. Dzhalil' and E. Mezheylaytis.

The new volume of the TSE devotes considerable attention to promoting Marxist doctrine. Major articles on "Marx," "Marxism," "Marxism-Leninism," "Dialectical Materialism" and "Historical Materialism" shed light on the lasting significance of Marxist-Leninist ideas and demonstrate their great role in the socialist and communist reconstruction of the world.

A special place is occupied by materials dealing with criticism of bourgeois ideology and anti-communism. Thus, the articles on "The Nationality Question" and "Nationalism" unmask present-day bourgeois falsifications of the principles of the Leninist nationality policy and the Soviet way of life.

The fourth volume of the TSE, like the earlier volumes, contains biographical data on eminent representatives of world culture: Lomonosov, Leonardo da Vinci, Lobachevsky, Makhtumkuli, Mozart and others, and it provides explanations of fundamental scientific and philosophical concepts (matter, space and time, field, etc.). It also includes survey articles on discrete scientific disciplines.

This new volume of the TSE is a good reference work for researchers, propagandists and students.

1386

CSO: 1800/1102

NEW VOLUMES ON TAJIK DIALECTS REVIEWED

Moscow VOPROSY YAZYKOZNANIYA in Russian No 2, Mar-Apr 83 (signed to press 25 Feb 83) pp 140-145

[Review by A. A. Kerimova and Ye. K. Molchanova of book "Yuzhnyye govory tadzhikskogo yazyka" [Southern Dialects of the Tajik Language], General Editor, V. S. Rastorguyeva, Dushanbe: Donish; Vol 1--1980, 328 pages; Vol 2--1972, 249 pages; Vol 3--1979, 268 pages (in Tajik); passages enclosed in slantlines printed in italics]

[Text] Tajik dialectology has been added to by a new and important work. We have in mind the five-volume publication entitled "Southern Dialects of the Tajik Language," undertaken by the Institute of Language and Literature imeni Rudaki of the TaSSR Academy of Sciences under the general guidance and editorship of Honored Scientist of the TaSSR, doctor of philological sciences, Professor V. S. Rastorguyeva. The responsible editors of this publication are the following prominent scholars of Tajikistan: D. T. Tadzhiyev, R. L. Nemenova, R. Gaffarov. The authors of the volumes are as follows: R. L. Nemenova, G. Dzhurayev (1), R. L. Nemenova, A. L. Khromov, Dzh. Murvatov, S. Atabulayev, B. Saadullayev (2), R. Gaffarov (3). Up to the present time the first three volumes have been published; two more volumes are still in press.

The work under review constitutes a new phase in the study of Tajik dialects. Its appearance is closely connected with the general development of Tajik dialectology, particularly during the last fifty years. It has been preceded by numerous descriptions of individual dialects, including the southern ones, and by such a summing-up kind of work as "An Attempt at a Comparative Study of the Tajik Dialects," which was written by V. S. Rastorguyeva. Also essential for its creation is the general level of the development of Soviet linguistics and, in particular, that of Tajik linguistics, the working out of various aspects of the Tajik literary language, its phonetics, morphology, syntax, and vocabulary.

"Southern Dialects of the Tajik Language" is, in fact, the first attempt at a profound and complete study of one of the significant groups of Tajik dialects; it is the result of work by the participants in a multi-year, well-planned expedition undertaken by the Division of the History of Language and Dialectology of the Institute of Language and Literature imeni Rudaki of the TaSSR Academy of Sciences.

The first volume (responsible editors--R. Gaffarov, R. L. Nemenova, person in charge of printing--M. Makhmudov), in addition to a preface and an extensive introduction dealing with the work as a whole, consists of the sections entitled "Phonetics" and "Vocabulary." The introduction (written by R. L. Nemenova) cites detailed information of an historical-ethnographic nature, based on the data of scientific literature as well as upon the author's own observations. Very interesting, for example, is the information regarding the population shift of the Tajiks from Southern Tajikistan into other regions, in particular, to the northern ones--into Fergana, Bukhara, and Samarkand, their contacts in the past with various nationalities living on the territory of the Soviet Union as well as beyond its borders. Thus, a portion of the Southern Tajiks, more precisely the Karategintsy, who migrated from Southern Tajikistan into Fergana and are situated there in the midst of an Uzbek-speaking population, lost certain traits of the Southern Tajik speech; another portion of the same Karategintsy, who migrated into a Tajik-speaking region, preserved the southern type of dialect. Materials on the history and ethnography of the Tajiks of Southern Tajikistan, which are extensively utilized by the author of the introduction, facilitate the disclosure of the characteristic traits of the southern dialects and their ways of development.

The introduction touches upon such complex questions as the ethnic composition of Southern Tajikistan, the process of the intermingling and the reciprocal influence of the Tajiks and the Turkic-speaking population; also brought in here are the data of anthropology in order to provide the grounds for the long-standing presence of the Southern Tajiks on the territory under study; the boundaries of the extent of the southern dialects are re-examined, their borders are defined more precisely, and additions are made to the classification of the southern dialects (in their division into sub-dialects).

In the section entitled "Phonetics" (written by R. L. Nemenova) a detailed description is provided of the phonetic make-up of the southern dialects as compared with the literary language, taking into account its modern-day and more ancient composition. The degree of use of this or that sound is fixed, as well as the characteristic traits of its pronunciation, depending on various phonetic conditions, and the differences between the dialects are emphasized. Particular attention is paid to sounds representing the specifics of the southern dialects--the vowel "a", as well as the pharyngeal consonants /("ayn"), h, x/; the presence or absence of these sounds is taken as the basis for classifying the given dialects within a group.

In describing the system of vocalism, the author comes to the conclusion that the main thing for the vowels of the southern dialects is their qualitative aspect, although the quantitative criterion in certain phonetic positions may be the decisive factor in changing the quality of a vowel. The vowels of the southern dialects with respect to their quantitative characteristics, as distinct from the literary language and many dialects, are divided into the following three groups: 1) constant, not changing as a whole in their qualitative and quantitative respects--/y, e, o/; 2) non-constant (or neutral), changing principally in an open, unstressed syllable--

/a, i/; 3) non-stable, subject to severe reduction and opposed to the brevity of the remaining vowel--/"/. The vowel /u/, comparatively shorter and less stable than /a/, is combined with it in one group by virtue of their common transition to /"/ in case of reduction.

A detailed description is given of the phonetic characteristics of the sounds within the flow of speech. Based on numerous examples (with dialect variants) a demonstration is given of the de-voicing of voiced consonants and the voicing of voiceless consonants, the dying-away, the onset, and intensification of sounds, phenomena of assimilation and dissimilation, metathesis, etc. Described in detail are the types of tying words together, word-combinations, phrases, and grammatical forms including in their make-up two or more components. Of interest is the non-traditional section on the pronunciation of Russian loan-words in the southern dialects.

The section entitled "Vocabulary" (written by G. Dzhurayev) belongs among the particularly meritorious sections of the work under review. In it for the first time the Tajik dialect vocabulary (based on the group of southern dialects) has become the object of a special monographic research (this section occupies most of the volume--p 87--294). Against the background of the general Tajik lexical stratum, words are singled out which are inherent only to the southern dialects. Within the general Tajik lexical stocks, words are traced out which are in general use and literary-bookish words encountered only in individual dialects or in the speech of individual persons. They are compared with the literary language according to their phonetic and semantic criteria. Along with the common words distinguishing the southern dialects as a special group with regard to their lexical characteristics, notice is taken of the divergences among the dialects, which in no way, as the author writes, violate their unity, but rather testify merely that vocabulary is a relatively rapidly changing sphere within the system of dialect speech and within it there are usually variations even among territorially close dialects.

A considerable part of this section consists of a topical analysis of dialect vocabulary. Numerous lexical groups have been isolated: words relating to housing and farming, daily life and customs; names of articles of clothing, women's ornaments; names of animals and objects connected with them; birds, insects; names of trees, plants, and cereals; names of natural phenomena; production and agricultural terms, grammatical terms, and many others. The pages devoted to characterizing each of these groups contain extremely valuable material.

A great deal of space in this section is allocated to a description of dialect synonyms, homonyms, and antonyms. They include general Tajik words as well as dialecticisms. Special chapters reflect the basic lexical strata of the southern dialects--indigenous words, Iranian words, and loan-words--Arabic, Turkic, Russian, and Russian-international words. Many words are revealed as common with the Pamir languages.

This volume concludes with two vocabulary lists: 1) phonetic dialecticisms and 2) words used in the section entitled "Vocabulary." Unfortunately, the second and third volumes are lacking in vocabulary lists.

With all the abundance of factual material and the thoroughness of its systematization, one would wish for a better technical design of the volume. Without even mentioning the typographical errors (and careless stitching), certain passages have been badly proofread (for example, p 252), there are inaccurate citations in places (for example, p 253), inexact references in the vocabulary lists (see, for example, the reference on p 153 in connection with the word /pekh/). Similar errors are also encountered in the other volumes (see, for example, Vol 3, p 254, Note 15).

The second volume (responsible editors--R. Gaffarov, R. L. Nemenova, person in charge of printing--Dzh. Murvatov) is dedicated to the morphology of the southern dialect. Studied here are the principal parts of speech--the noun, adjective, numeral, pronoun, adverb (written by Dzh. Murvatov), verb (written by R. L. Nemenova and A. L. Khromov) and the auxiliary words--prefixes and suffixes (written by R. L. Nemenova), and conjunctions (written by S. Atabullayev). Special sections examine the particles, modal words, interjections, as well as various kinds of descriptive words (written by B. Saadullayev).

This volume is marked by great fullness and an abundance of factual material of first-rate importance for dialectological work. As in the previous volume, here too the description is conducted primarily by comparison with the literary language. Against the background of general Tajik traits emphasis is placed in each section on the specifics of the dialect. They are revealed not only on the basis of purely dialectal criteria but also on the basis of characteristic data which are common to the dialect and the literary language. On this level one may note, in particular, the sections devoted to word-building, which, perhaps, for the first time in Tajik dialectology set forth this subject in such a detailed manner (see p 15--44, "Word-Building of the Noun and Adjective"; p 132--142, "Word-Building of the Verb"; p 142--148, "Word-Building of the Adverb").

The syntax of Tajik dialects has not been studied systematically, partly because of its traditionally great stability and conservatism as compared to the phonetics and morphology, partly because of the weakly developed theory of syntax in Iranian studies as a whole. Moreover, the dialects testify to the retention of archaic traits, on the one hand, and the appearance and introduction of syntactic innovations, on the other hand. Therefore, we can only greet with pleasure the increased attention being paid by Tajik dialectologists to syntax (two volumes out of five have been devoted to it).

The third volume of "Southern Dialects of the Tajik Language" (written by R. Gaffarov, responsible editors--D. T. Tadzhiyev, R. L. Nemenova, person responsible for printing--M. Makhmudov) constitutes the first monographic study of dialectical syntax carried out on the basis of the material of the Tajik language's southern dialects. The description is synchronic and is carried out in the traditional manner. At first the author analyzes the various types of word-combinations, then the composition and types of the simple

sentence (the syntax of the complex sentence comprises the contents of the fourth volume of "Southern Dialects of the Tajik Language"). In the course of the analysis comparisons are made with the modern literary language, and, as the need arises, digressions are made into history--to the language of the landmarks of classical Tajik-Persian literature. In order to bring out more distinctly the structural characteristics of the southern dialects, the author also compares them with the data of other Tajik dialects, particularly with the most remote ones--the northern dialects.

Most of the third volume (p 33--228) is devoted to an analysis of the simple sentence. The lesser part (p 15--32) is devoted to word-combinations. The book is supplied with a preface (p 3--14). This volume concludes with chapters on the relationship of the southern dialects with the literary Tajik language and with other groups of Tajik dialects (p 229--243); on the dialectal differences within the southern group (p 244--246), a brief conclusion (p 247--248), and commentaries (p 249--268).

In his preface R. Gaffarov provides a history of the study of the syntax of Tajik dialects, more precisely--its individual aspects, emphasizing the fundamental importance of V. S. Rastorguyeva's work entitled "Outlines of Tajik Dialectology." Extremely useful is the critical analysis of works on the syntax of the Tajik literary language. The author demonstrates a good knowledge of the modern-day literature in the field of syntax, in particular, the syntactic ideas of N. Yu. Shvedova.

The chapter entitled "Word-Combinations" studies precisely those word-combinations in which the specifics of the southern dialects are manifested to the greatest degree (those combinations which are common with the literary language, such as the following: numeral + noun, pronoun + noun are not subjected to analysis. Other types of word combinations are examined in the chapter entitled "The Simple Sentence." And so, in the chapter "Word-Combinations" the following models of substantive combinations are described: noun + adjective, noun + noun, noun + participle, noun + verbal noun, including the infinitive. The author cites unique models of word-combinations, for example, a noun with a pre-positive adjective, formed as a definer: /gandi khezum/ "the worst of the firewood"; with a repetition of the adjective after a displaced [?] particle: /ovi shur' shur/ "salty-very salty water," as well as various types of repetition of a single noun: /changali changal/ "thicket," /mardi mardun/ (Northern Kulyabian) "man among men"; combination of a noun with a participle in the future tense: /sevi khurdani/ (Northern Kulyabian) "the apples to be eaten," and others.

This chapter concludes with the following two paragraphs: "A Particular Type of Substantive Combinations" (p 24--29) and "The Role of the Above-Mentioned Substantive Combinations in Composing the Sentence" (p 29--32). These paragraphs are devoted to constructions (which the author calls variant word-combinations) of the following type: /dukhtar-ra dil, dukhtar dil-ash, dukhtar-a dil-ash/, literally "girl, (her) heart..." (see also /i/ on this). Let us cite the following example: /rais zan-"sh yosh-ay/(gissar) "the chief has a young wife" (literally "(to) the chief, his-wife is young").

Until recently it was considered that such constructions constituted a characteristic trait of the northern Tajik dialects and originated under the influence of the Uzbek languages. R. Caffarov has put into scientific circulation extensive material of the southern dialects, where such constructions also have a place. Moreover, they present structural variants of the construction, for example, with initial and final placement of the word /dukhtar/ /if we take for our sample model /dukhtar (a) dil-ash/ /, i. e., /dukhtar (a) dil-ash/ and /dil-ash...dukhtar (a)/. The isogloss of this phenomenon has been determined by the dialects.

The above-mentioned constructions have not yet found adequate description in the Iranian studies literature--even though attention has been paid to it in quite a number of publications--in the material of Tajik and Persian as well as other Iranian languages (the basic concepts and literature are cited by the author). In one form or another various researchers have already uttered their opinions on the relationship of the above-mentioned constructions to the sentence (A. K. Arpends M. N. Bogolyubov, L. S. Peysikov, B. Alyavi-M. Lorents, Yu. A. Rubinchuk). The third volume of "Southern Tajik Dialects" itself contains a covert assertion of the objectivity of such an opinion--in the form of the well-known "violation of the genre" or the violation of the composition. It is expressed in the fact that the chapter entitled "Word-Combinations" includes a special paragraph, unjustified here, concerning the use of the above-mentioned constructions in a sentence; by the way, similar data are lacking in the description of all other models of substantive word-combination. It is obvious that the place for this paragraph is in the chapter entitled "The Sentence." It also seems to us more fruitful to describe the above-mentioned constructions in terms of the actual articulation of an utterance. It would be extremely desirable to intensify the study of the intonational pattern and the presence or absence of pauses within the given constructions. Unfortunately, the questions of prosody, on the whole, have been relegated to the area of /desiderata/ in Tajik linguistics. Nor have they been included in the first volume of "Southern Tajik Dialects."

As we have already mentioned, most of the third volume of "Southern Tajik Dialects" is dedicated to the simple sentence; moreover, only double-structure /2/ sentences are studied, inasmuch as the single-structure sentences differ little from the corresponding models of the literary language. The chapter entitled "The Principal Parts of A Sentence" (p 33--102) examines the methods of expressing a subject (p 33--45) and a predicate (p 46--97), as well as the agreement of the predicate with the subject (p 97--102). This chapter is marked by a completeness of exposition and by a skillful emphasis on the specifics of the southern Tajik dialects. The author cites, in particular, examples of the utilization and subject function of de-verbative nouns (of the type; /t"rosh/ "shearing," and /dav/ "running"); cases of the accompaniment of demonstrative pronouns by enclitic personal pronouns: /usho-shu mekhonan,

* Also carried out was the distinction between the structurally analogous models: /man barodar-am khandid/, literally "I, my brother burst out laughing," and /man khanda-am girift/ "I was seized with laughter," based on the materials of the Persian language (see [2]).

to-and ne (Vakhiinsko-Karateginskiy) "those are studying, these are not"; the emphatic construction of the type /kh"di kh"d-"m: kh"di kh"d-"m aspi kh"d-"m-a lavandam.../ "And I myself began to drive my own horse" (Karateginskiy). He also cites the distinction between the use in this function of first-person and second-person personal pronouns, on the one hand, and third-person pronouns, on the other hand. In the author's opinion, the former are used primarily for stylistic intensification or in contrast. Evidently space limitations did not allow the author to expand upon this thesis with a more extensive text than a single sentence. Types of substantive adjectives are analyzed in detail, and a number of fine observations are made in connection with this.

The attention of a wide circle of scholars engaged in Iranian studies will be attracted by the detailed description of vowel-type and substantive-type predicates in the southern Tajik dialects. The specifics of these dialects, as shown in the section entitled "The Predicate," consist in combinations with modal verbs /g"ftan/ "to want" "to tell" (Northern Kulyabian /meg"r"m g"ft"m/ "I wanted to take") and /khostan/ "to want" (Northern Kulyabian /didan namekhokh"m/ "I do not want to see"), as well as combinations of the type /gir"m sh"d"m/ "intended to take" and others. Also characteristic of the southern dialects is the use of past participles in /-gi/ (widely used even in the north) with a link-word (of the type of the Vakhiinsko-Karateginskiy /mundagi astak/ "left," Rogskiy /daridagi as/ "torn"), as well as, in general, the predominant use of a link-word in substantive predicates.

In the course of his description R. Gaffarov touches upon questions of morphology, as well as verbal word-building in the broad sense of the word. Of interest are the author's observations on the analytical verb, in particular, on the models with verbal nouns of the type represented by the Karateginskiy /purson mena/ "asks," the Northern Kulyabian /shinokhta kad"m/ "I found out"; on the inverted analytical verbs (/nakard kabul/ "did not accept"); on models of the so-called paired verbs (/kardiyan mon-dijan/ "they finished doing," literally "they did and they left") and the reduplicated verbal forms (/merava-merava/ "goes-goes"); on the importance of the verbal forms in the present-future tense and the aorist (p 51) and others.

The specifics of the southern Tajik dialects as more conservative retentive traits inherent to the language of Tajik-Persian classical literature and lost by the literary Tajik language become especially visible when R. Gaffarov analyzes the secondary parts of the sentence, in particular, the objects. In the first place, this is the matter of the so-called non-marked direct object (without the suffix /-a or -ra/) with the meaning of definiteness (of the type of Karateginskiy /i choyniki s"rkh ay cho ovaridi?/ "where did you bring this red teapot from?"), and, in the second place, about part of the indirect objects (or circumstances), expressed by a noun with a prefix, suffix, or with a prefix and a suffix at the same time (also including the enclitic pronoun with the suffix /-a or -ra/, for example: the Northern Kulyabian /ya n"molak-"sh-a burda b"d"m/ "I took away his kerchief,"

see p 129) and about certain other phenomena. Cited on p 120--121 is a list of southern Tajik prefixational-suffixational constructions (for example, Northern Kulyatian /boisti rujan-a/ "for butter"). By the way, it is incorrect to relegate to the latter the combination /ay t"-ra (khati turo) did"m, khubay/ (Vakhinsko-Karateginskiy) "I saw your (letter), it is good." In this sentence the direct object /ay t" (used instead of khati t") is formed by the suffix /-ra/, but not by the prefix and the suffix /ay... -ra/ (in contrast, for example, to the Northern Kulyatian /ay sh"mo-ra i navzta meduna/ "he knows better than you"). On p 121 the formulation is inaccurate in identifying the prefix /dar/ and the suffix /-(a)nda/: in the synchronic level this is not the same thing, although historically both derive from the Proto-Iranian */antar/ "in, within, between." It is incorrect to designate /gufta/g"fta/ as a prefix (p 174), especially if one takes into consideration that the verb /g"ftan/ may be modal in its nature (about which see above) and that in all the examples cited above /gufta/g"fta/ stands after the personal verb form.

Considerable attention has been paid to the homogeneous parts of the sentence (p 203--215).

In the section entitled "Word Order" various types of inversions are traced--depending on the logical emphasis.

Nor has the author avoided paying attention to the means of expressing subjective modality--introductory modal words (p 219--222) and means of address (particles are treated in particular detail), an inalienable property of conversational speech. A special chapter is devoted to interrogatory sentences.

A careful, painstaking analysis of the syntax of the simple sentence and word-combinations in the southern Tajik dialects has allowed the author to sum up results along the following lines:

1. The relationship of the southern dialects to the contemporary Tajik literary language (p 229--231)--there are divergences here with respect to an entire series of criteria (the northern dialects have become closer to the contemporary Tajik literary language).
2. The relationship of the southern dialects to the language of the Tajik-Persian classical literature. Here the author sets forth the traits of a considerable resemblance in the syntax and traces the southern syntactical archaisms back to the language reflected in the landmarks of the 9th--12th centuries (p 231--232).
3. The relationship between the southern and the northern dialects (p 232--242)--a topic which, in more profound form, comprised part of R. Gaffarov's doctoral dissertation (see above). Here the author shows the quantitative and qualitative differences brought about by the different cultural-geographical position and the different environment of the speakers of these dialects (in particular, by the influence of the Uzbek language on the northern Tajik dialects).

4. The relationship between the southern and the south-eastern Tajik dialects (p 242--243)--the groups closest to each other, where, despite this closeness, there are a number of divergences.

While noting the merits of the first three volumes of the "Southern Tajik Dialects," we would like to express our regrets with regard to the fact that the assigned space limitations compelled the authors of this publication to refrain (with a few exceptions) from transmitting to their readers the abundant illustrative material in the Tajik literary language, as cited by them. And, of course, the specifics of the southern dialects are not always clear even for Tajik speakers of other dialects. It is possible that even certain purposely omitted sections would not be superfluous (for example, concerning the single-part sentence and about word-combinations which are common with the literary language--in the third volume). It would not have hurt to repeat in every volume the list of abbreviations used in the illustrative material. These measures would have made it easier to use the books and would have expanded the circle of readers. In connection with the latter, it seems to us feasible to publish this valuable dialectological work in Russian.

Summing up the results of what has been said, it may be stated that "Southern Tajik Dialects" is the first detailed SYSTEMATIC (on all levels) description of the southern Tajik dialect as a whole. For the first time such a great amount of attention has been paid to the southern vocabulary and syntax. The historical ties of the southern dialects have been traced, along with their relationship to the literary Tajik language and to other groups of Tajik dialects. The classification of the southern dialects has been refined. The very rich linguistic material of the southern area has been put into scientific and practical circulation. This publication will undoubtedly facilitate the solution of cultural problems of the Tajik speech. The collective work entitled "Southern Tajik Dialects" constitutes a substantial contribution to Tajik linguistics and to Iranian studies as a whole.

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REGIONAL

CONFERENCE ON SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSING IN RURAL AREAS

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 20 Feb 83 p 1

[EL'TA report: "The Future of Rural Areas Is Being Created Today"]

[Text] On 18 February a republic conference on questions of construction of single-family dwellings and farm structures in rural areas was held in Vilnius. Taking part in it were Comrades A. Barkauskas, A. Brazauskas, Deputy Chairman of the Lithuanian Council of Ministers Yu. Bernatavichus, V. Kazanavichyus, department heads of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania A. Dauksha, V. Normantas, heads of several ministries and departments, responsible party and soviet workers and representatives of planning organizations.

The conference was opened by Chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers R. Songayla.

R. Sakalauskas, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR State Committee for Construction affairs, appeared with a report.

The speaker and those taking part in the discussions A. Baltushis, chairman of the republic Litmezhkolkhozstroy Association, G. Kretavichyus, chairman of Ritu Aushra Kolkhoz in Kedaynskiy Rayon, V. Budrikis, first secretary of Shyaulyayskiy Raykom of the Communist Party of Lithuania, A. Bagdonas, minister of agricultural construction, Z. Kelbauskene, architect of Klaypedski Rayon, and others pointed out good results have been achieved in oblast rural construction. One of the most convenient in the new settlements is that of single-family dwellings of the farmstead type with farm structures. In accordance with the tasks outlined at the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 6th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, it is planned to build just in the 3rd year of the five-year plan more than 5,000 such houses.

At the present time enterprises of the Ministry of Rural Construction and the republic Litmezhkolkhozstroy Association are producing and building with industrial methods dwellings and farm structures on the basis of more than 20 models and experimental plans. They were prepared by collectives of the Lithuanian Scientific-Research Institute of Construction and Architecture and institutes for planning of rural and kolkhoz construction. In the oblast, much has been done on improving the production of components of one-family dwellings

at Alitus Experimental House Construction Combine. Here output has been started of integrated wall blocks; adoption of new finishing material, 3-layer reinforced concrete slabs and other items has been begun. Increasingly larger houses are being built in rural areas made of lightweight aggregate concrete and porous concrete components. The republic Litmezhkolkhozstroy Association is engaged in the first experiments of building monolithic single-family houses. Wider use of this method will permit the expansion of the association's production capacities.

It was emphasized at the conference that architects have drawn up many plans of brick one-family houses and farm structures. They provide brick walls lighter in weight with a filler of mineral wool and standardized carpentry products. This will make it possible to significantly reduce material and labor outlays. In the creation of new plans, architects take into consideration the wishes and proposals of agricultural workers. Today dwellings have more rooms and auxiliary quarters, and more spacious farm structures and garages are being erected.

In the republic, increasing attention is being paid to the provision of amenities to settlements. Valuable experience in this field has been accumulated by Kayshyadorskiy, Klappedskiy, Panevezhskiy and Shyaulyayskiy rayons. Tasks are being planned here and given to all farms relating to engineering preparation and public services and utilities for the areas of the new settlements; their fulfillment is under strict control. Individual construction blocks are being timely provided with roads, approach ways and underground communications; water and sewage systems are being fitted out. The architects of these rayons are doing a great deal of work in preparing plans of amenities and landscaping of the surroundings. They advise builders of individual houses how to make better use of adjoining areas.

Discussion participants spoke of the problems of building one-family dwellings and farm structures. The attention of rural builders, architects and planners was directed to the fact that last year the plan for construction of individual and cooperative one-family dwellings had not been fulfilled and that the Alitus Experimental House Construction Combine had not reached its projected capacity. Not all prefabricated components correspond as yet to modern requirements. Insufficient use is being made of new, effective materials. Builders do not always achieve high quality of work. Despite the fact that plans for the building of most settlements are prepared in the designated time, their realization drags out too long.

Generalizing the conference's work, Deputy Chairman of the republic Council of Ministers V. Kazanavichyus emphasized that during the 11th Five-Year Plan in the course of carrying out the decisions of the party and the government on measures for improving municipal, everyday, social and cultural conditions of rural inhabitants, it is planned to significantly speed up the building of one-family dwellings with farm structures, utilizing more diverse and economical plans. These tasks should be solved in an integrated manner--together with dwellings there should be built schools, kindergartens and nurseries, stores, dining rooms and other important facilities. For this purpose, it is

planned to strengthen the material and technical base of the industry's enterprises and to complete as much construction and installation work as possible with the contract method. Rayon party and soviet organs must provide more palpable help to construction organizations. This year, all of the republic's rayons are obliged to unconditionally fulfill the targets for construction of dwellings and other social-purpose facilities.

The conference adopted recommendations relating to questions of improved construction of dwellings in rural areas.

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REGIONAL

BOOK ON AGRICULTURE OF BALTIC REPUBLICS REVIEWED

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 9 Feb 83 p 2

[Review by A. Dikchyus, candidate of economic sciences, of book "Industrializatsiya sel'skogo khozyaystva respublik Sovetskoy Pribaltiki" [Industrialization of Agriculture of the Soviet Baltic Republics], compiled by B. Poshkus, doctor of economic sciences, corresponding member of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin, Izdatel'stvo "Mokslas".]

[Text] Izdatel'stvo "Mokslas" has issued in the Russian language the book "Industrializatsiya sel'skogo khozyaystva respublik Sovetskoy Pribaltiki" [Industrialization of Agriculture of the Soviet Baltic Republics]. It was compiled by B. Poshkus, doctor of economic sciences, corresponding member of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin.

The book's authors--scientists from Estonia, Latvia and our republic--examine the transformation of agriculture in the Baltic and write on the economic and social problems in this field.

The agricultural workers in the Baltic republics are successfully implementing the program of industrialization of agriculture outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress. On the basis of strengthening of the material-technical base, raising of the qualifications of the workers, the Baltic republics have achieved the highest labor productivity in the country's agriculture and are producing more products per unit of area.

B. Poshkus writes on the theoretical questions of industrialization of agricultural production and examines their practical solution in our republic. V. Norbutas in the section "Regulation of Commodity-Monetary Relations Under Cooperation of Production" provides a basis for accounting prices in interkol-khoz associations. B. Grabauskas examines problems of industrialization and social restructuring of rural areas and shows how to better provide agriculture with manpower.

Readers undoubtedly will be interested in the forms of industrialization being introduced in Latvian SSR. They are examined by A. Kalnish and V. Timofeyev. In the fraternal republic rayon agroindustrial associations are in operation. In the publication, the work of one of them, encompassing kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other state and interfarm enterprises and organizations serving

agriculture is examined quite broadly. Today, when such associations are being created everywhere, the experience of the first is of major interest for agricultural workers.

M. Bronshteynas, A. Ryuitelis, I. Erviste and other authors show the development of rayon agroindustrial complexes in Estonian SSR.

The experience generalized in the book of each of the Baltic republics will help farmers to more successfully carry out the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

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REGIONAL

REPUBLIC CONFERENCE ON LAW AND ORDER HELD

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 14 April 1983 page 4 carries a 75-word report of a republic conference on "Current Problems of Soviet Law and Practices Concerning the Fight Against Crime" held in Karaganda. The conference was organized by the Kazakh Academy of Sciences, the Karaganda USSR MVD school, Kazakhstan State University, and Karaganda State University. Speakers included: the Karaganda MVD School Head Maj Gen of Internal Service, Professor B. Beysenov, Kazakh Academicians S. Zimanov and M. Baymakhanov. The conference participants made recommendations concerning improving Soviet laws regarding labor discipline.

PLANT MANAGER SENTENCED FOR CORRUPTION

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 May 83 on page 4 carries a 200-word article titled "Up to No Good." The article reports the sentencing of a textile plant manager for "embezzlement of socialist property." The manager, with the help of other officials in the plant, did not report the production of a large quantity of wool, which was then diverted for private sale. "In this manner, in a short time 3226 kg of wool were embezzled at a value of 49,099 rubles." The manager was sentenced to 13 years imprisonment; the sentences of his accomplices ranged from 10 to 13 years.

CSO: 1830/243

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

TRIP TO VATICAN REPORTED--Moscow, 6 April (TASS)--The leaders of the Roman Catholic Church in Lithuania--Bishop Lyudvikas Povilonis, apostolic administrator of Kaunas Archdiocese and Vilkauskis Diocese, Bishop Vintsentas Sladkyavichyus, apostolic administrator of Kaunadorys Diocese; Bishop Romualdas Krishchyunas, apostolic administrator of Panevezys Diocese; and Bishop Antanas Vaychyus, apostolic administrator of Telsiai Diocese and Klaipeda Prelature--departed for the Vatican today. Of the Vilnius Archdiocese Ksendz Algirdas Gutauskas, the head of the Vilnius Archdiocese, travelled with them. The aim of the trip is the traditional visit to the Vatican, which is made once every 5 years. [Text] [LD060640 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0550 GMT 6 Apr 83]

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